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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

The Real Halifax

A FEW weeks ago we ventured the suggestion that the community of Canadians who compose the population of Halifax, N.S., might perhaps not be quite accurately represented in their moods, attitudes and disposition by their daily newspapers, which for some time past have been conducting a most extraordinary campaign of abuse and resentment against everybody who has expressed an opinion on the V-E Day riots differing from their own. Our hope that this may be the case has been greatly intensified by the recent utterances of the Halifax *Chronicle* on the sentences passed on various navy men by Halifax magistrates for actions performed during the riots.

There has been a considerable amount of protest against these sentences all over Canada, and the Canadian Corps Association wrote to the Minister of Justice suggesting that he should review them on the ground of excessive severity, a suggestion made also by the Toronto *Globe and Mail* and other newspapers, and at a very early date by a writer in SATURDAY NIGHT. The *Chronicle* describes these suggestions as "arrogant effrontery," and as constituting a vicious attack upon the people of Halifax and the judiciary of Nova Scotia, and concludes by bidding the Minister of Justice to "administer a firm reprimand to those guilty of such irresponsible efforts to undermine public confidence in the judiciary." We are fairly confident that this language, and this savage attitude towards the convicted navy men, are not approved by the majority of Haligonians.

The language of the article would be amazing enough in the case of an ordinary crime, for the right to petition the Crown for clemency is part of the privileges of every Canadian citizen. But in the case of the Halifax riots it is almost unbelievable. A Royal Commission (since these sentences were passed) has heard evidence showing that a certain amount of behavior such as these men were sentenced for was generally regarded as inevitable on V-E Day unless very rigorous and extensive provision was made by the naval authorities to prevent it. No such provision was made, the expected disorders consequently occurred, and the taxpayers of all Canada are being taxed, rightly enough, in order that the owners of destroyed and looted Halifax property may be fully reimbursed for their losses.

The report of the Commission entirely alters the complexion of the cases of the convicted rioters. If the government of Canada, through its naval authorities, was responsible for the rioting, as the Halifax press has vehemently maintained and the Commission has admitted, then the actions of the convicted rioters can no longer be treated as ordinary isolated crimes and punished as if they had been committed on an ordinary occasion. The people of Halifax cannot have the money and the sadistic pleasure too, and despite the *Chronicle* we refuse to believe that they want the latter. Unfortunately, until they can find other means of expressing their views, they will continue to be widely regarded by Canadians elsewhere as sharing the opinions and feelings of their press.

Another squawk about meat rationing! But it doesn't make much difference to this chap, for he's going overseas as part of this year's quota of more than 200,000,000 pounds of Canadian beef.

No-Pair Rule

THE refusal of the Ottawa Opposition to allow "pairing" will obviously put the Government supporters to a good deal of inconvenience, for their majority is so slim that they must always stand in fear of a snap roll-call. On the other hand it is very doubtful whether any Opposition group really wants to precipitate an election before next spring, and if Mr. King were defeated on a snap vote he would be perfectly entitled to ask for, and would obtain, a dissolution. More probably however he would pay no attention to the first of such defeats on the ground that it showed no real lack of confidence, and all that the Opposition would achieve would be a hollow mathematical triumph.

The snap vote trick is not the exclusive privilege of the Opposition, but it does the Government little good to catch its opponents napping and thus reduce their figures in the roll-call. Even so, we fancy that the Opposition members may get a bit tired of the regular attendance which will be forced upon them by the no-pair rule. They are largely new to the House, and probably regard attendance as less of a chore than they will consider it by the end of this session.

Japanese Camouflage

DURING the final phase of the war, when their remaining warships were so damaged that they couldn't leave port, the Japanese made extensive but unavailing efforts to camouflage them from our attack. Now, entering a period when their ship of state lies powerless under our control, they are attempting to camouflage it to escape drastic alterations which might be imposed by us. There may quite well be some sincere voices among those now joined in the clamor to "bring the nation into line with the outside world", make government more representative of the people, and check the power of the militarists. But since the social and political system as a whole remains intact after the defeat and surrender, the spectacle which we are witnessing is highly suspect as a carefully-staged attempt to put a sufficiently "liberal" face on postwar Japan to forestall any thorough renovation imposed from outside.

The military, discredited for the time being on account of their failure, if not regarded by the nation at large as criminals, may be well content to offer up a few scapegoats from among their own ranks, and let the "liberals" talk loudly enough to fool the Allies, confident that if the traditional power pyramid with the Emperor at the apex is not toppled over, they will be able to reassert their control when the opportunity presents itself again. Individualism is probably less developed in Japan than in any other powerful modern nation, including collectivist Russia. No policies are decided upon by the single will of a premier or a commander-in-chief. No votes are taken in the cabinet, the privy council or amongst the Emperor's household advisers. Everything is arranged through a system of discussion and compromise, similar to a family council, by

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Praising Marshal Tito as Being a Real Yugoslavia Liberator

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CAPTAIN George Nash's letter in your September 1 issue is a good example of unjustified criticism.

His attack on Marshal Tito and his defence of General Mikhailovitch are based on stories allegedly told to him by a British officer.

I served with the British military missions in Yugoslavia for twenty months and I returned from that country just recently. I can testify that Mikhailovitch fought against the Partisans and helped the enemy. I can name villages that were completely destroyed by the Chetniks. I saw their dead victims. I saw documents signed by Mikhailovitch ordering his men to fight the Partisans and to join in the struggle together with the Germans, Italians and the Croat Ustasha. I also witnessed battles in which Chetnick units were a part of the attacking forces. A friend of mine, John Cudic of Vancouver, B.C., who was with a British Military Mission in Slavonia, was captured by the Chetniks and turned over to the Germans.

Clearly, to defend Mikhailovitch and his men means to defend not only the enemies of the people of Yugoslavia, but also our own enemies.

Tito held more than a half million enemy troops in Yugoslavia. I was with the Partisans in Montenegro in 1943 when the enemy threw 29 divisions against them. The war would have ended differently if the Germans had been able to send those divisions into one of the decisive battles on the Eastern or African fronts.

Tito had become leader of Yugoslavia because of the role he played in the liberation struggle. I can say that today the majority of the people are with him and they are just as determined to achieve a better life, in spite of the obstacles placed in their way by reactionary forces, as they were to liberate their country from fascist slavery. From us they should receive only help and encouragement.

Toronto, Ont. Lt. NICK KOMBOL

A Matter of Geography

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR issue of September 1 carries an article by Stuart Armour dealing with atomic energy and with the problems which will likely face Canada because of her ownership of of one of the two known sources of supply of the basic element, uranium.

Most of the article is a series of generalities and speculations which may not be open to question, but when Mr. Armour comes down to definite statements his source of information seems to have been unreliable.

The only known source of pitchblende in Canada is not in the Athabascan part of Alberta or in any other part of Alberta; it is at the Eastern end of Great Bear Lake almost exactly on the Arctic circle, while the northern boundary of Alberta is the 60th parallel of latitude, some 450 statute miles to the south of it. Mr. Armour is probably confused between the pitchblende veins of Great Bear Lake and the Athabasca Tar sands which really are in Alberta.

You may say "What's a mere 450 miles among friends?" But it is hard to believe that a writer is competent to discuss a question affecting the whole planet without a more intimate knowledge of the resources and certainly of the geography of his own country than Mr. Armour appears to have.

Vancouver, B.C. A. W. SCOTT

The Drink Problem

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR article "For Better Drinking" in August 25 issue was well-written but the argument was fallacious. Although I neither smoke nor drink alcoholic beverages I will allow that the actual act of drinking alcohol is no more immoral than the act of drinking tea or coffee. The effects, however, are very different. To any degree higher than the minute proportions Nature placed in our everyday diet of mixed natural foods, alcohol is a poisoner and destroyer of the human body beginning with the brain and mind.

And everybody knows that "where liquor flows the V.D. grows." Alcohol quickly impairs judgment and breaks down normal shyness, discretion, and proper reserve. With the soul's defences down through alcohol, human beings act as they never would when in their right minds. Therefore, because of its potential perfidy, alcohol is as immoral as drugtaking and should be prohibited.

All this glowing talk about the "pubs" of Great Britain being cosy little clubs of sociability that Canada should emulate is just salestalk. I love much about Britain—was British before Canadian—but my early impressions and memories of the London "pubs" are these: Sinister looking, gloomy exteriors from whose doors was wafted a disagreeable alcoholic odor. Slum women outside giving their pathetic, unwashed babies tastes of gin, beer, or whatever, from their own glasses. What a food for infants! Workmen reeling home. Young people drinking the evening away instead of engaging in something healthful and really satisfying such as athletics or handicrafts.

But darts, card games, or whatever other things people do for amusement between drinks in public houses could be indulged in just as sociably and much more safely with light refreshments in government-sponsored recreation centres without the taint of alcohol—if there could be such places.

(MISS) HELEN GILLANDERS

Ottawa, Ont.

A Pessimistic View

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR leading editorial of August 11, concerning the use of the atomic bomb, indicates that you too have fallen into the trap that has ensnared the majority of opinion on this subject, namely that we are justified in using such a weapon to more speedily terminate the war. This line of argument is the age-old one of the end justifying the means, and is one of the principal causes of the international orgy of destruction just concluded. It is the logical consequence of a line of reasoning which dictates that if only such and such an enemy is eradicated, at however tremendous cost and with whatever means at our disposal, then we shall be able to found a new, just and moral society. This ideology has been followed with a singular lack of success for so long in the history of man, that one wonders why it is still so popular today. The reason it has always failed and will fail this time, is that the means determine the end. If the means are inhuman and immoral, the result will be inhumanity and immorality. That is not mere high-flown philosophizing, or "unrealistic Christianity"; it is plain, full-grown fact. But we just don't look that way.

The atomic bomb "makes the continuance of civilization absolutely impossible without the aid of some kind of effective world government." Quite true. But is there the slightest indication that such a government is to be formed? Frankly no. The San Francisco Conference emphasized the determination of the powerful nations to (1) ignore the voices of smaller nations, (2) maintain their own complete national independence and interests, even at the expense of smaller nations, (3) base their future security on power first, and secondarily cooperation, with wisdom not even in the running. This program constitutes not the slightest sign of anything resembling a just world government and mutual respect and cooperation among nations. As Rev. Bernard Iddings Bell has said: "One becomes definitely bored. One has seen this show before. And it never was a good show in the first place."

In other words, we have touched off our bomb, but have discovered too late that we are sitting right on top of it, and are incapable of moving to save ourselves. All we can do now is hope that it won't go off, or that some miracle will extricate us from our present position of inevitable destruction. But miracles seldom, if ever, happen without at least our cooperation. And that cooperation is far from being realized. "We desire peace but not the things that make for peace."

London, Ont. HAROLD C. FRANCIS

Answering Mr. Sachs

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of Sept. 8 Mr. W. R. Sachs weeps bitter tears over a supposed breach of faith by Russia in her dealings with Japan by declaring war before the expiration of a non-aggression treaty.

I seem to have read somewhere that a clause in that treaty voided the agreement if either of the contracting parties engaged in war to help the enemies of the other. But regardless of whether this was the case or not, it seems extraordinary that it should be necessary to point out to Mr. Sachs that Russia was confronted with this state of affairs, and had given Japan fair warning that the treaty would not be renewed.

Does Mr. Sachs contend that he personally would consider himself bound by an agreement under similar conditions?

Toronto, Ont. ROBT. COCKERAM

Are We Too Eager?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE new Extradition Treaty would pass the United States Senate. And a knowledge of past relations between Canada and the United States does not encourage anyone to hope or believe that Canada will not sign. Under Mr. King Canada is not likely to depart from the old course, nor is it likely to become a nation with its own flag. I fear that the Department of External affairs shows more concern for signing than for the Canadian people.

Boston, Mass. L. MCADAM

Anti-Japanese

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I BELIEVE the Fraser Valley had some 90 per cent of the Japanese population, before their evacuation. Surely our expressed opinions should not be dismissed as "pure racial prejudice" by a self-appointed academic dictator some 3,000 miles away.

Personally, having had 20 years' experience of Japanese near neighbors, I would rather describe my feelings as "extreme racial dislike."

Whonock, B.C. C. H. NORMAN

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British Boy Scouts Camp In Eton College Grounds

Nearly two hundred Boy Scouts from all parts of England camped this summer in the grounds of Eton College, where they were visited by the Chief Scout, Lord Rowallen. He is seen here, queueing for his tea, served by Patrol Leader Brian Richmond from Keighley, Yorkshire. Lord Rowallen was appointed early this year to succeed the late Sir Robert Baden Powell, and will no doubt become Chief World Scout, although at present, his official title is Chief Scout for the British Isles.

Half the fun of camping is to make-do and Scouts pride themselves on being adept and resourceful with whatever comes to hand. For instance, the two in the photograph above. You wouldn't guess it, perhaps, but this is their "kitchen." Branches of trees have been rigged up to serve as a cup rack, and if you'll look closely at the arrangement in the foreground, you'll see that it serves to hold knives, forks and spoons. As for reveille, whether it's sounded on a drum, a bugle, or as here, on a horn, sleepy lads are hard to get up in the morning. This chap seems to be wearing a lot of his badges on his cap.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

which the will of the most influential, if not always the numerical majority, is arrived at by pressure and "feel."

It is thus impossible that the individual Japanese whom we have designated as the responsible war criminals can regard themselves as, in fact, especially responsible for the nation's course. The entire ruling group was jointly responsible. If it can be preserved, the individuals named as criminals will offer themselves up for harakiri, trial or death without any great anguish. On the contrary, they appear to do so willingly, in the belief that in this too, they are serving Dai Nippon, serving their gods, their Emperor, their ruling group and the nation.

They are for the most part elderly men, and recognize that their day has passed, that Japan's next effort must be carried through by younger men. We may be sure that they do not for a moment doubt that another opportunity will come. In their religion of family, communal and state Shinto, death has far less terror and awe than among many other peoples. The deceased is believed to remain close by. His character remains the same, only intensified through death. His spirit is constantly consulted by his descendants and compatriots. Just as the Emperor consults with the ancestors beforehand, and explains to them after each great event, so is this procedure carried out within every family. The result is an extraordinary continuity and community of spirit in Japanese policy. Gradual realization of this is bringing more and more Anglo-American observers to doubt if any true reform can be carried out in Japan without a far-reaching social revolution which will overturn the imperial pyramid of power and allow new ideas not just to blow through the country but to sweep through with the full force of a gale.

Criticism of MacArthur

WE DO NOT imply support of the widely-spreading criticism of General MacArthur's procedure. It was not his decision that the Emperor should be retained for the surrender, a decision which in any case appears to have been of the greatest value while leaving us uncommitted as to the future of the throne. It is amply clear, for instance, that nothing but the insistent command of the Emperor brought the Japs in South-East Asia under Count Terauchi and the jingoistic commander of Singapore, General Itagaki, to surrender. And in Japan itself MacArthur had at the beginning only a few tens of thousands of soldiers with which to impose his will on three million armed Japs. Even a few days ago, the ratio was no more than 100,000 Americans to a million and a half Japs in arms. On the face of it, MacArthur appears to have proceeded with his tightening-up and clamping-down measures as rapidly as his own power on the spot, developments elsewhere, as in Singapore and China, and the rescue of our prisoners justified. We have had, in the meantime, a chance to study and learn from the Jap reaction. Now it is a question of applying this knowledge in framing our long-range policy of reform and control. For this diligent and disciplined, ant-like people can by no means be considered to have been brushed from the stage of history.

Allied Clash in Germany

THE tremendous events in the Far East are overshadowing public interest in what happens in Germany. Yet it is no exaggeration to say that, though less newsy at the moment, the future of Germany remains the keystone to the future of the world; not only because of that utterly shattered country's potentialities for good or evil—these potentialities cannot be shattered permanently — but also because in Germany, and nowhere else, it will have to be proved that capitalist and socialist nations can live side by side in a peaceful world; more precisely, the Western countries and the Soviet Union.

It is easy to find many faults with certain details of the British, American and Russian policies in Germany. It is also easy to make out that these policies clash with one another, and that the reason for the clash are the different "ideologies" that underlie those policies. But if we look at the facts the picture assumes a less disturbing aspect.

LEND-LEASH

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For instance, if the Russians caught any great German industrialists they probably liquidated them on the quiet. Ideologically speaking, it is not the policy of the Western Allies to liquidate great German industrialists merely because they are such. Yet circumstances have compelled the Western Allies to indict a number of these men as war criminals of the first order, and to arrest a greater number for various reasons. The question of what happens to them is not nearly so important as the fact that circumstances force all the Allies to do something about them and with them.

Another example. The Russian-sponsored provincial government of Saxony has divided up the large estates in that province and shared the land out among landless and "underlanded" peasants. Is that communism? Perhaps it is. But the same thing has been done in the jurisdiction of the U. S. Military Government, though, as press reports tell us, "on a small scale." Does that signify an ideological clash? Not at all; for there are few large estates in the American zone.

The Schmeling incident certainly was deplorable. A month ago this boxer was to become something like the director of German re-education (by the way, the Nazis chose him to extol the "virtues" of their system to Canadian prisoners of war, although he cannot speak his own language grammatically); now, he has been arrested. No doubt somebody bungled. That somebody may have had sinister reasons. But what is the fact? The fact is that German circumstances forbid even any bungling in important questions.

There will be more such incidents; but there will also be more circumstances, and they will be stronger. Above all, they will be so strong that the Russians do not need to push whatever others may think they want to push.

WE ARE WANTING COMFORT

HOW much we are wanting comfort now,
more than
we know or care, numb to this habit of pain;
our kingdom has come bitterly, the reign
of the Hollow Men wounding more than we can
resist. Warriors of this new Cadmus-breed
sternly have wrought us, to be iron-great,
finding completeness in our greed and hate.
Only when these are gone shall we know our
need.

At the end, when our violence will be broken,
we shall be afraid of silence, without excuse
for the anger and pride that stirred us for so
long.
So unpractised in mercy, how shall our truce
be living and the deep-torn faith be strong,
now that our charity is so long unspoken?

MARGARET CROSLAND

Non-Capitalism Inevitable

WILHELM PIECK, the leader of the German Communists, repatriated from Moscow, said recently that he was confident his party would obtain 12 million votes in a free election (if and when it is held). In pre-Hitler Germany the Communists polled 6 million votes out of a total of some 35 million. The Communist and Social-Democratic parties in Germany have made use of the Allied permission to resume political activities. The bourgeois parties, from the (Catholic)) Centre to the Liberals and the Conservatives, are still debating whether or not they ought to merge, but they have not applied for charters because they hold that the Communists will get a majority anyway.

Certain commentators on this side are worried that Germany will go bolshevist. They forget two things. First, if the German Communists obtain the majority, that majority must include a large part of people who were Nazis until yesterday. Marx, whose spiritual legacy can be discerned in all actions of the Soviet Government, called this type of people "lumpenproletariat," the proletariat of rogues, useless for any political purpose. None but a person who is obsessed by theories and fears, and who does not look at the facts, can believe that a Communist regime could be established with such a motley crew. The Russians know that it cannot be done.

Can any other regime be established, then? This leads us to our second point. The middle classes are the product of an historical development. In Germany, they were decimated by the inflation of the early twenties, and then completely wiped out by the Nazis whom, in their desperation, stupidity, and greed they put in the saddle, their movement being financed by the industrialists and financiers who hated the Weimar Republic that came closer to British and American ideas of democracy than any other regime in German history.

Can democracy of the British and American kind be established in Germany? Obviously not, because there are no middle classes in Germany. Now, those commentators, in their endeavor to find something, anything in Germany that is not communist, try to persuade us that not all German industrialists and Junkers helped the Nazis. Assuming this is correct —should we leave those of them who are not outright war criminals where they are? Should we leave the Junkers on their estates and the Krupps in their factories in order to counteract "communism"? Without a middle class that could check them democratically this would be Nazism, nothing else.

What, then, should we do? We should continue to do what we are doing, namely, let internal events in Germany take their course (subject to the policy laid down at Potsdam) without being paralyzed by trying to fathom the unknown, that is, an economy which is neither capitalist nor socialist. And we should scrupulously watch our interests. Paramount among these interests is the maintenance of cordial relations with the Soviet Union.

The Passing Show

BRITISH travel agents are already planning to attract American tourists next year, but even the most optimistic feel that the annual record maintained over the last four years will be hard to beat.

•

Hirohito has declared that he intends to secure the confidence of the world but, up to the time of writing, no rate of exchange has been quoted by the Allied nations.

•

German secret budget figures discovered by American investigators reveal that Hitler received $10,400,000 per annum in addition to expenses. In spite of which the blood thirsty fellow was never happy unless he was in the red.

•

From an editorial: "Mr. Ilsley has made it plain that income tax is not going down very much." We think that Mr. Ilsley should be told that, with most people, it doesn't go down at all.

•

Any Man to His Old Shoes

Humbly you stand forgotten here,
Among forlorn, unwanted things
(The nondescript and broken gear
That time into the discard flings).

Do you recall those festive days,
With Rover sniffing earth and air,
When we forsook the city's ways
For blue horizons lost and fair!

We followed song-enchanted roads—
But what avail to dream of this?
I'll just remove these bunion-goads
And put you on . . Oh, joy! Ah, bliss!

KATHRYN MUNRO

•

It has been intimated that dogs are not entitled to any special meat ration under the new regulations, but surely they are entitled to at least a token allowance.

•

"Surplus Spam not now required by our armed forces should be released to the public," advises an editorial in a home monthly. Even now it is not too late for us to learn firsthand what gave our fighting boys the stomach to march on.

•

A London press wire discloses that Hirohito is subject to indictment as a war criminal at any time if the Allies so decide. Despite his claim to be the Son of Heaven, there is a strong feeling abroad that his lineage should be investigated.

•

"Should a man break with an extravagant wife?" asks a columnist. Looks like a choice of break or be broke.

•

A trade journal reports that a large variety of toys are coming on the market, so it really looks as if the grown-ups are going to enjoy the best Christmas in years.

•

At The University of Toronto

A Professor Emeritus growled in his beard,
An able Professor, one greatly revered:

"It isn't a campus, the oval of green
Adorning this brave University scene.

There's a campus at Hamilton, also Cornell,
At Stanford, at Rutgers, Ann Arbor as well,
At Pullman, at Wesleyan, gay Chapel Hill,
At Western, Saskatchewan, even McGill.
In Toronto (a centre of culture and brawn)
We always have called that sweet oval a LAWN.

We're familiar with Rome and with Rome's
ancient men,
We write Latin versicles now and again,
But we're English, and modest, and shy as
a fawn
So it isn't a campus, it's merely a LAWN."

So the huffy Professor stumped off to his tea
Remarking "Tut-tut", - - - and one word with a D.

J.E.M.

•

Advertisement in a farming periodical: "For Sale: 16 Holstein horses and a milking machine in good order. Apply . . ." Now show us some Hambletonian cows.

•

A sports columnist reports that many golf courses which were put under cultivation during the war are being restored for their former use. Must be quite a trick to replace the divots.

•

Columbia University Press is conducting a poll to determine whether people prefer to read the lettering on the backs of books from top to bottom or from bottom to top. That is the sort of thing Universities do when they have time on their hands.

Canadians, New and Old, Are Contributors . . .

Spinning and weaving have always been flourishing home crafts in Quebec, where farms are often self-supporting.

The natural good humor and gaiety of the French Canadian finds outlet in vigorous country dances.

Primitive but effective. This oddly assorted team of horse and ox pulls a two-wheeled plow at Baie St. Paul, Que.

The richly embroidered costumes of the Ukraine are always worn on festive occasions in Canadian Ukrainian communities.

By Margaret K. Zieman

HANDICRAFTS and folk music, both in song and dance, are a part of Canada's cultural heritage, brought to its shores by New Canadians—Ukrainians, Poles and Icelanders, who came here seeking new homes, new farming country, new freedom. Thus the nation's two dominant ethnic groups, the Anglo-Saxon and the French, have been leavened with new cultural strains, and the arts in the Dominion will, in time to come, draw their inspiration from the varied heritage of many races.

While the ultimate result of all these diverse cultures cannot be properly assessed for many years, the most immediate effect has been to give greater impetus to the interest which almost all of the Provinces are now showing in handicrafts. Part and parcel of the early pioneer life all over the Dominion, domestic arts and crafts have continued to be practised most consistently in Quebec, although in Cape Breton, descendants of the Scottish Gaelic pioneers still produce their hand-woven homespun.

In Ontario, many of the early pioneer skills gradually fell into disuse, perhaps because in that rapidly-industrialized Province, excellent machine-made articles became available in large quantities. Certain it is, the original handicraft tradition has flourished most consistently in Quebec, where the lower average purchasing power of its population, and until recently, the lower ratio of industrialization have made ready-made articles of furniture and fabrics more difficult to obtain, especially in outlying rural communities of the Province.

Nevertheless, not to be discounted is the fact that the French habitant, by choice, prefers to be independent, self-sufficient and self-supporting. These qualities, originally inculcated by the remoteness of the mother country, the outbreak of wars and tribulations in the pioneer settlements, have become an intrinsic part of French-Canadian character. However, the high level to which Quebec has carried its arts of handicraft indicates a native artistry, which cannot be discovered in the so-called "fancy work" of peoples long-removed from any native handicraft tradition.

THE good humor and gaiety of the French habitant find an outlet in the folk songs which form an important part of his cultural inheritance. Many of the tunes which he sings have come down to him from his Norman and Breton ancestors; they go back to the ancient minstrels of France. Others are indigenous, born of the early pioneer life of the Province—songs of the voyageurs, of woodsmen felling timber along the Ottawa —the rhythmic work melodies of fishermen, boatsmen and farmers. At evening parties, the little Canadian violin responds to the bow and feet beat time to the rhythm, while the rollicking strains of the accordion accompany the dancers. Many of the gay and colorful French-Canadian ballad and dance tunes have become widely known all over the North American continent.

Song and dance are also an essential part of the life

This close-up of a young Ukrainian couple in national costume shows the characteristic exquisite cross-stitch embroidery.

A favorite game among Ukrainian children is to hunt for nuts hidden in the straw.

Among Polish Canadians there are many skilled artists. In music, too, the Polish people have a rich and colorful heritage.

. . . To Music, Arts and Crafts in Dominion

Young Polish girls, dressed in traditional costume, perform one of the national dances at annual Polish Ball in Winnipeg.

Polish women are skilled in handicrafts. Here: working with flax.

Song and dance are an essential part of life for Polish Canadians. Music for their dances is full of dash and spirit.

Photographs — National Film Board

of Polish Canadians. Throughout all the political upheavals of their past the Poles have steadfastly preserved their ancient folk arts, and their skill in embroidery and decorative design is employed in Canada to the enrichment of its handicraft tradition.

Polish-Canadian children learn folk dances at an early age, and through the dancing they recapture something of the spirit of the past. One of the most ancient of these is the Krakowiak, named from Cracow, the district where it originated. It is a lively and energetic round dance, resembling the Polka, and is most interesting because of the endless variety of figures. The Mazurka, another of Poland's native dances, has come down from the 16th century, and has played an important part in the development of serious Polish music which reached its height in the great works of Chopin. Many of these old tunes and rhythms have crept into the works of famous composers and have spread throughout the world.

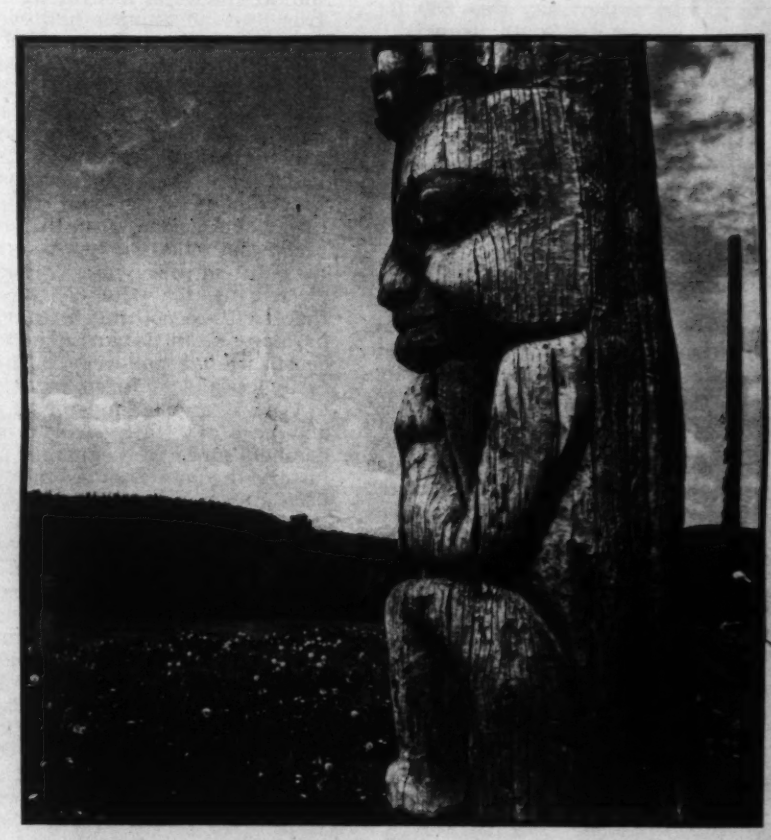
Today, Canada's more than 300,000 Ukranian-Canadians, most of whom came here fifty years ago, are loyal citizens, while at the same time honoring the traditions brought with them from their far-off homeland. Many of them have settled in Manitoba, for to them, a farming people, the sweeping prairies rich with wheat are a mirror of the rich farmlands of their native Ukraine.

Ukrainian folklore is very rich and original. The best-known type of songs have an historical background (the Cossack wars of the 17th century), but there is also a great variety and wealth of lyrical folksongs. Taras Shevchenko, the symbol of Ukrainian nationality, was born a peasant and a serf, and his poetry expresses the essentially democratic character of this liberty-loving people.

THE Ukrainians in Canada still follow the Julian calendar, inherited from Roman times, and celebrate Christmas on the seventh of January. Their two weeks' holiday at that time, like each of the other Ukrainian holidays, has its special cycle of songs, many of them very ancient.

Like the Polish people, they practise domestic handicrafts, whose painstaking and often exquisite workmanship is full of interest for the art lover. Efforts to continue these skills in the younger generation are encouraged, and rightly, for all these various strains contribute rich and colorful threads and patterns to the mosaic which is Canada.

And not least of the contributions to the living fabric of the nation are the interesting crafts and simple rhythmic music of the Indians and Eskimos. At least one outstanding Canadian painter, the late Emily Carr, who lived on intimate terms with the West Coast Indians, not only discovered among them rich subject material for paintings, but in so doing developed her art along strikingly original lines—the merging of a strong and distinctive personality with a tradition equally rich in strength and color.



Canada's West Coast Indians carved gigantic totems from forest trees. This one: "Man of Shadow," Hazelton, B.C.

Using a primitive loom, this old Indian medicine woman at Hagwilget, near Hazelton, B.C., weaves a strong woollen head-band.

Carved wooden mask and ancient woven hat is worn with ceremonial costume.

For the Chief's Dance, this old Indian of the Upper Skeena, B.C., wears ceremonial dress, with decorated head dress of ermine skins.

Can Jap Emperor Rule Constitutionally?

By PERCY G. PRICE

To allow Hirohito to retain his national and religious status while taking all political authority from him, would be, in Mr. Price's opinion, the wisest way to make use of the peculiar influence he exercises over the minds of the Japanese people. Mr. Price is a missionary, who has spent many years in the Far East.

ALLIED armies have occupied Japan. A new Japanese government has been brought into being by the Emperor and from this distance it does look as if the Allied leaders are acting wisely. Perhaps the most difficult and yet, important, factor in the whole situation is to grasp the actual status of the Emperor. Some well informed people feel that he is the key to the whole situation. Whether our military occupation runs smoothly or not depends a great deal on how we make use of the special status of the Emperor and his influence over the people.

The status of the Emperor is easy to grasp if it be approached historically. In the dawn of Japanese history, which they say was 660 B.C., invaders from the South attacked the Japanese islands and drove back the original inhabitants. About the same time there was a similar invasion of Southern Korea by the same race. The invaders were neither Koreans nor Chinese but were, perhaps, of Polynesian origin. The leader of these Eastern Vikings who invaded Japan was called Jimmu and he became the first Emperor of Japan and the ancestor of the present Imperial line.

Either before or after this invasion immigration took place from both Korea and China in considerable numbers and in time these groups combined with the Polynesians to form what is now the Japanese race. The dominant element, from which came the language and the characteristic dwelling house, was Polynesian. It is well known that the sense of loyalty to the ruler is very strong among the Polynesians and no doubt the Japanese conception of loyalty came from that source.

Loyalty First

Several hundred years later Confucianism, which teaches filial piety and loyalty, came into Japan through Buddhism. This teaching was adopted by the Japanese as the foundation of their national morality, yet as a matter of fact history shows that Japanese Confucianism differs in one important respect from the Chinese type. The Chinese regard filial piety as the chief virtue but the Japanese put loyalty in the first place. This may seem to be a matter of no great consequence but the effect was that by stressing loyalty to the ruler the Japanese were able to unify their nation while the Chinese have always found this difficult.

General Araki of the Japanese army put the matter in this way: "The Chinese are like sand and the Japanese like clay." By this he meant that the particles of clay hold together but the grains of sand do not. That is so, even today. The Emperor of Japan is a great unifying agency and can be of great use at this time in the stabilization of the country.

We may feel mystified because of the deep veneration felt by the Japanese for their Emperor. However, we can understand this attitude if we analyze it into its elements.

The Japanese Emperor has three distinct functions. Like our own King George he is the national head of our race. But as the Japanese Emperor claims direct descent from the first Emperor in one unbroken line his claim to be head of his race is very strong indeed.

The Emperor's second function is head of Japan's oldest religious cult. As the original Emperor, according to Japanese mythology, is a descendant from the Sun goddess, the Emperor has a divine status. This divinity, however, does not mean to them what it means to us. We think of one God for the whole universe. They, on the other hand, have a great number of gods, some of which are merely national heroes. It should not be overlooked in considering this matter that the Japanese regard their race in some sense divine and Japanese are spoken of as Sons of the gods.

The Actual Ruler

The Emperor has still another status. He is the actual ruler of Japan. We could say that about Henry VIII but not about King George VI. There were, however, long periods of time in Japanese history when the Emperor did not possess political power. During the Tokugawa era there was such a period of 250 years. This ended in the restoration of the Emperor to political power shortly after Commodore Perry's visit to Japan in 1859. During the period of the Tokugawa rule the Emperor lived at Kyoto in semi-seclusion while the government of the country was carried on by the military ruler in Tokyo. While it is true that no usurper has ever been able to take away from the Emperor his status as head of the Japanese race or his religious status, yet in the political sphere the de facto ruler of Japan has usually been some one else than the Emperor.

If then in the reorganization of the government which will take place under the guidance of the army of occupation, the Emperor surrenders his political power to a Premier to be elected by the vote of the people, there will be nothing in that out of harmony with Japanese history. A constitutional monarchy is therefore easily possible. On the other hand, to take away the Emperor's religious and national status which his line has held since the beginning of their history is quite another matter. No decision on that matter made by the army of occupation would be accepted by the people and we would do well to leave that issue alone.

The Japanese are an educated people and scientifically minded. It is difficult for many of them to accept the truth about the old myth concerning the descent of the Emperor from the Sun goddess. The leaders of the people may think it advisable for the masses to believe these myths because of the added respect and veneration which they will render to the Emperor, but science is undermining that faith and the influence of science will ultimately permeate the masses.

Peaceful Hirohito!

We will be well advised to give the Japanese time to recast their attitude to the Emperor if they wish to. The defeat of Japan in this war will cause many to do some deep thinking.

After the Restoration referred to above, Emperor Meiji (the grandfather of the present Emperor) became the head of the nation. He was a man of great sagacity and did actually rule his country. His son Taisho who followed him was a sick man during most of his reign and the political status of the Emperor declined during his reign. That is, his advisers were obliged to do many things which were the prerogative of the Emperor. The present Emperor is a man of very high principles and of a peaceful disposition. He was not in favor of the war with China but felt obliged to accept the advice of his counsellors. If the newspaper reports are true it would seem that he has taken the chief part in surrendering his country and in setting up a new government to handle that important matter.

Contrary to what many seem to think, Emperor Hirohito is not the incarnation of aggression and ruthlessness such as we find in Mussolini and Hitler. Far from it. His influence from the start has been a peaceful one but was not strong enough to withstand the pressure of the army. This leads to the conclusion that during this war the Emperor himself has not been making the final decisions. They have been made by others, and these persons can be no other than the military leaders. The real power in Japan during the last few years has been the army. The organization has been quite different from that of the Tokugawa era but to all intents and purposes the effect is the same.

With this as background we can come to some important conclusions as to the procedure to be followed by the Allied Control Council. Military power will, of course, be destroyed and the military will no longer be able to act for the Emperor. If, however, the Emperor were to leave the actual government in the hands of the Premier duly elected by the people we would have a real constitutional monarchy. The unifying influence of the Emperor would be preserved but the actual control of the government would be in the hands of the people. Depriving the Emperor of actual political power would not do violence to Japanese practice so long as his national and religious status is not interfered with. The seeds of democracy have already been sown in Japan and it is to be hoped that they will now have an opportunity to grow.

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In Europe You Pay the Doctor With Chickens

By ALAN MOOREHEAD

Europe today is a continent of contrasts—the wealth of Switzerland and Spain against the poverty of the rest, the quietness of Germany in comparison with the political storms of France and Belgium, the stolid reconstruction of the Dutch as compared with the feverish impatience of the French.

Mr. Moorehead, well-known war correspondent, finds the best paper "money" you can carry lies in the dozens of permits necessary for every kind of activity, and that the easiest way to keep a creditor from haunting one's doorstep is to rear a few chickens and present them to him, presumably when one is not hungry oneself.

Munich.

THE first and biggest thing about the new Europe in the period since VE Day is that there are no epidemics. No such disease as Spanish influenza is expected by the doctors to sweep across the Continent as it did at the end of the last war.

There is hunger and dirt and a pretty general collapse of ordinary, everyday morals, but there is now some hope that we will get through the next tough winter without another major catastrophe.

You have to look at Europe as two halves now. A strict dividing line runs down the middle: on one side Holland, Belgium, France and Italy, on the other side occupied Germany and her satellites.

In addition, there are two islands of neutrality—Spain and Switzerland—so fabulously rich and comfortable that they seem like parts of another planet.

On the eastern, German, side of the line there is virtually no individual liberty at all: you are either a soldier in one of the Allied armies or you are one of the conquered.

From morning till night the whole of your life is ordered and controlled.

On the western, French, side of the line—the side I am especially writing about here—there is plenty of liberty, but it is mostly liberty based on thin air. You have the right to do most things but no means of doing them.

Five weeks' touring round Europe have not yet revealed to me what is the best condition to be in.

Germany lies quiet as a mouse, scarcely breathing.

France and the other liberated democracies are shaken by one political thunder blast after another.

In France—and to some extent Holland, Belgium and Italy—you can still go to a bank and draw your money. But then money does not mean much any more.

Barter has largely taken its place. In terms of cash the cost of living has gone up about ten times. And the favourite pastime is to find a job or racket by which you work, not for money, but for something solid and physical.

You rear half a dozen chickens for example, and trade them off against a pair of shoes or the dentist's bill.

Permits For Everything

Before you can travel anywhere, or open a shop, or ride a bicycle, or use the long-distance telephone, you have to get a permit.

All Europe is being run on these bits of paper now—I have a personal collection weighing about two pounds. This is the new paper currency of Europe.

Wealth however, still counts. Many people who have made colossal sums in the black market, or on their estates, have flocked down to the holiday places like Biarritz.

On the whole the French, Belgian and Italian railways have done a good job. Many hundreds of smashed bridges have been restored. Every sizable town can count on some sort of transport.

For the rest it is largely a matter of hanging by the skin of your teeth to a 15 or 20-year old bus until you get to the next hill. Then you get out and push.

Places like Milan and Brussels have managed to keep excellent tramways running.

The Paris Metro bulges and heaves under the traffic load but it does keep going.

There are even one or two civilian air lines opening up.

Clothes, perforce, are being cut down to a minimum. A wave of semi-nudity seems to be sweeping Europe.

Two scarves tacked together make a skirt. Girls mostly wear no hats and no stockings and they clump around in wooden clogs—which, incidentally, are causing a number of foot disfigurements.

Like everything else entertainment hangs back.

Newspapers Revive

It is impossible to buy tennis or golf balls. Most movies are five or six years old. Recently Charlie Chaplin's "Dictator" has been following me about from one country to another.

Through the democracies the newspapers have been among the first industries to revive—thin, little, one-page sheets with new titles like "Liberty," and "Liberation."

The people's interest has turned in on itself—on the little, vital, immediate things of life, like the scarcity of potatoes.

I would hazard that the Dutch (because of their solidity) will be the first to clutch their way out of this depression, next — and strangely enough—the Italians, because without any false suspicions about being a "great nation" they are starting out from rock bottom and defeat has thrown them together.

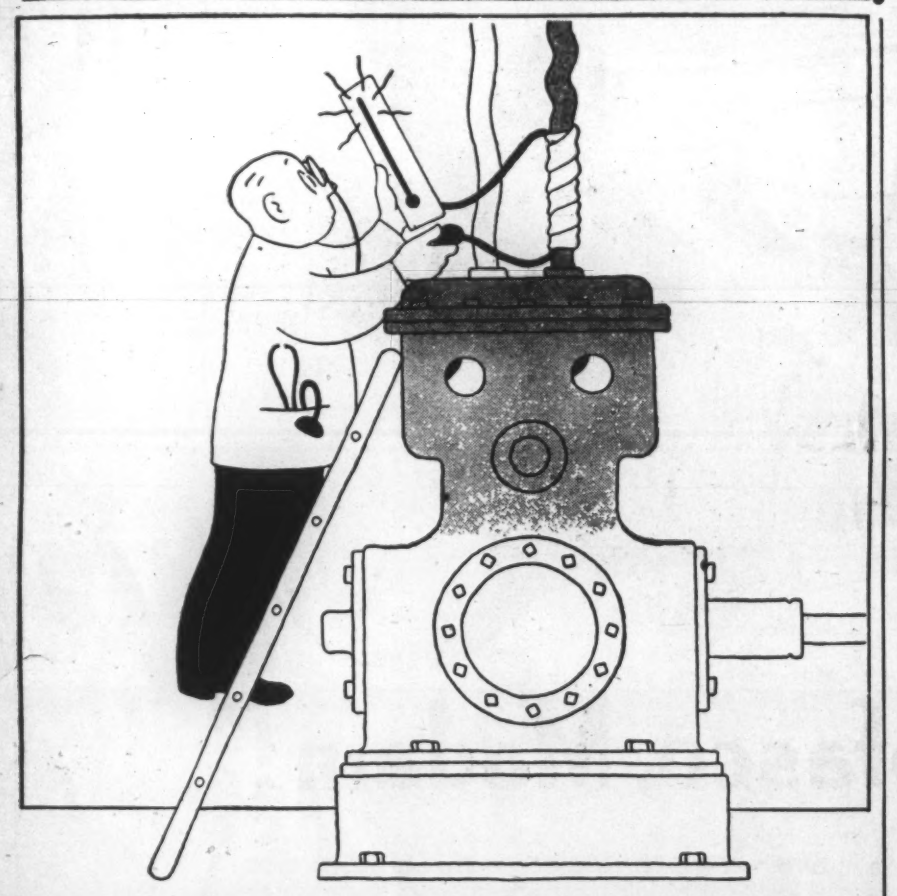
And lastly Belgium and France, because they feel not so much what they are, but what they want to be, and, consequently, are impatient and inflammable and often angry.

It is a remarkable experience crossing the border from France into Italy.

The people are no longer protesting and agitating; the pride has gone out of Italy but hard work has come in.

Yet de Gaulle seems secure. Unlike England, there is no alternative to him — no other leader, no other obvious party.

To add it all up—what do you get? A gloomy picture, but not, at least, disaster.



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Reprint of an editorial that appeared in the Sept. 1st issue of Financial Post on the Royal Commission Report of conditions at the Mental Hospital at Fairville, New Brunswick.

The Press and National Service

An important demonstration of the national service performed by the energetic, enterprising and public spirited free press has just been seen in the New Brunswick Royal Commission report on the mental hospital near Saint John.

Early this year charges of shocking conditions in this mental hospital were reported in a series of articles in the Montreal Standard.

The Standard reporter, who for eight days worked as an attendant in the hospital charged disgusting brutality to patients on the part of certain hospital attendants; rats, excessive cold and scanty bedding in at least one ward; the frequent use of hypodermics by attendants on their own authority to silence bothersome patients; the frequent tying of patients by attendants and other alarming conditions.

The Standard reports undoubtedly horrified and angered every reader. Result of these articles was prompt appointment of a Royal Commission whose report has recently been released.

The Commission recommendations for improvements at the hospital are many and, if carried out, promise a very decided improvement in conditions for the patients and in increasing prospects for their recovery.

This piece of work by an honored member of the press in Canada promises benefit not only to the patients, present and future, of the Saint John hospital. It did an important job for the citizens in general who want decent treatment for their relatives and fellow-Canadians.

We are pretty sure The Standard charges will get close attention from the managements of every mental hospital in Canada. Inevitably hospital heads will review conditions in their own institutions, will do some checking of procedures, policies and staff conduct to see how their institution would look under the publicity spotlight. Inevitably some hospital heads would find in the Saint John investigation reason for correcting or guarding against abuses.

Hence the results of this public-spirited newspaper enterprise will be widespread.

Bringing the facts out into the open and putting them before the Canadian people is the sovereign cure for abuse, the surest defence of our individual liberty and safety. Doing that job is a prime function of the responsible, competitive, independent press. It and no other social instrument or channel of popular communication is equipped to do this job of digging for and giving definite presentation of fact. And to none other has the public entrusted the moral responsibility of doing so fearlessly.

It is interesting that the Commission report opens its section on recommendations with a tribute to the hospital medical staff. The report directs that they "be given special commendation for the manner in which they have carried on during the past five years in spite of shortage of staff and decided increase in patient population." Salary raises for them are recommended as soon as regulations permit.

The Standard feels honoured at this editorial tribute, and wishes to thank The Financial Post for permission to reprint this editorial.

The Standard

(Published at 231 St. James St., Montreal)

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Hapless Cabinet Members Have to Meet Much Captious Criticism

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

INASMUCH as they are all above the age of twenty-one, and accepted without duress their present posts, it would probably be a waste of sympathy to say that the members of the Cabinet are engaged in a thankless and probably hopeless task in their efforts to guide this country from war to peace in such a manner as to earn the general esteem of the Canadian people. They are in for an era of acrid criticism, of demands which cannot possibly all be satisfied, and of outright opposition or non-co-operation from large sections of the public.

There were signs last week that certain members of the Cabinet were growing somewhat hot under the collar as a result. Key ministers like Messrs. Ilsley, Howe and Mitchell should be excused if they get short-tempered occasionally these days. The public has a lot on its chest, and will be looking for scapegoats.

To some extent the result will be just, in that chickens will be coming home to roost. But the Angel Gabriel would probably not find one of those Cabinet posts particularly comfortable while we are making the shift from a war economy to a smoothly-operating peace economy again.

It would be a mistake to read too much into the current grumblings. There are, of course, plenty of things happening which leave much to be desired. Veterans are coming home to find no decent housing for their families. Large numbers of people are being let out of well-paid, important, war jobs and must look for others, accepting what they can get. Civilian shortages in some lines are more serious than ever. Meat-rationing irritates the retailers, the small packing plants, and many producers. There has been a serious drought on the prairie and large areas will be virtually without cash income. The apple crop in the Eastern Townships and much of Ontario is a failure. Pockets of mass unemployment are showing up. Coal will be short this winter. Many troops will not be home from overseas for months. Travelling is still an unpleasant business.

Hardest Task Comes Now

Government during the war with all its demands was in some respects a soft job compared with what Ottawa will have to face for a few months. The menace of defeat and the challenge of the enemy produced a moral cohesion and a spirit of co-operation which made many hard tasks remarkably easy. The people would accept almost any restriction or other hardship without grumbling, provided they were satisfied it contributed to the winning of the war. It was a seller's market for labor and talent. Government finance was not a serious problem. There was no constitutional problem at all.

The conversion of the Canadian society and economy from peace to war was not accomplished without travail and criticism, as those who think back to the summer of 1940 will remember. But it was generally expected that it would take time. Now, less than a month after the formal end of the hostilities, the Government is being severely censured because it has not everything in perfect shape for the resumption of peacetime activity. Such is a politician's life! Sometimes you wonder how it is possible to find first-rate men and women to put up with the abuse, misunderstanding and drudgery which it entails.

For some of its distress the Government has only itself to blame. (And any other party, had it got into power, would have had precisely the same embarrassment about fulfilling its campaign pledges). There is no doubt that the White Paper on Employment and Income, and the election promises of the Liberal party, did lead the public generally to expect a high level of employment and a high national income after the war. If it did not exactly promise to "cure unemployment or perish in the attempt" the Government did throw out the general impression that satisfactory conditions would certainly follow the election of the Liberal party to office. (Incidentally, what a blessing that the election did not result in an even three-way split of the seats, with no party capable of forming a government!). But few people with any knowledge of the profound effect of the war upon Canada's economic factors can have supposed that reconversion from war to peace would be a painless operation to be carried out while the Canadian people slept.

Unreasonableness

And some of the attitudes taken up by various sectors and interests in the past two or three weeks seem to a detached observer wholly unreasonable. The truth is that we have been looking up to the Dominion Government to mould and direct the whole circumstances of our life for six years, and we have got in the habit. And now many of us want the Government to adopt policies which are quite contrary and incompatible. We want higher wages, yet we don't want higher prices, or inflation. We want war production to continue, rather than have war workers summarily discharged, yet we want bureaucracy and government-spending on war staffs immediately and sharply reduced. We want higher benefits for unemployment insurance, higher old age pensions, severance pay, generous unemployment assistance—all laudable enough in their way—at the same time as we denounce Mr. Ilsley for saying that the income tax cuts are going to be disappointing to a lot of people. Some labor unions want the Government to step in and make private enterprise meet their demands, and yet if the Government did or could comply there would be an immediate outcry that it was using totalitarian methods.

Must Keep Its Head

It will not be easy for the Cabinet under these circumstances to keep its head and avoid making things worse by hasty action. In spite of the emergence in some localities of temporary unemployment on a disturbing scale, the economy has absorbed discharged employees and service personnel all spring and summer at a rate approaching 130,000 a month with surprising ease. If the Government rushes in at once to begin public investment on works and other enterprises requiring labor and materials, it will probably do two things, both undesirable: encourage an uncontrollable inflation by competing for available resources, and deprive industries now busily engaged in getting reconverted of the labor and materials they must have.

The Government will be under heavy political pressure to take drastic steps, and will have to meet an unprecedented barrage of public criticism. The pent-up forces of disgruntlement are being released. Its slim majority in the House of Commons and the greatly enhanced debating strength in the opposition benches will contribute to its embarrassment. The war honeymoon is definitely over. Yet cool-headed rational policies must be maintained. As the legal, moral and constitutional power of the Government wanes through the ending of war's emergencies, it must be careful not to launch enterprises which it cannot sustain when private enterprise and provincial authority get back into the saddle. The timing of its moves will be important. If, as I understand, its first tack is to see how far the accumulated dynamic of private business can take up such slack as develops, it will have to be ready to step in with more positive measures the moment serious deflation, unemployment or other distress threatens to emerge.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

For the Average Small Household Two or Three Cats Are Plenty

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"I ONLY hope Mousie doesn't have her kittens in the car," Mrs. Amos had said the morning they started for camp; and Tinka had looked at her in astonishment. "But she'd never do that in front of a lot of people," she said.

As it turned out Tinka was right. Mousie waited till they reached the cottage and then retired at once to the box hastily prepared under the living-room couch. When they went to look a little later there had been four new kittens, three tigers and a black. The tigers had been engaging from the first, but Blackie was hopelessly, grotesquely plain. A yellowish strip ran down his nose and spread out in brown and yellow patches on either side. One eye was black, the other ringed with white. He looked, Mrs. Amos thought, as though he had caught every unfortunate element of his dubious ancestry full in the face.

"I'd like to know how we're going to get six cats home," Mr. Amos said.

"Oh we'll manage," said Mrs. Amos.

When the morning came to close up they put all six cats in the car first while they closed up the cottage. Amy the sullen Persian was stowed in the old duffle bag but quickly scrambled out. She and Mousie who were old but accustomed enemies prowled about the car exchanging perfunctory curses. The kittens scrambled in every direction. Even from a distance the car seemed to be crawling with excited cat-life. Mr. Amos coming up with the last of the dunnage bags paused and glanced through the window. "My God!" he said.

"They'll probably settle down once we get started," Mrs. Amos said.

It was complicated of course but breaking up camp was always complicated. Only why, Mrs. Amos wondered, did the weather always have to change at the last moment, offering them perversely the loveliest day in the year just as they were about to leave? The flawless sky seemed to promise a summer that would last forever, and the farmhouse and the row of toy trees on the opposite shore lay reflected without a quiver in the quiet lake. In the back seat the children, each clutching two kittens, began to chant happily, "Good-bye Lake! Good-bye Lake!" But the lake had already vanished and they were out on the highway. Had she taken the bathing-suits off the line, Mrs. Amos wondered, and left the door of the ice-box open? Well it didn't matter now, it was too late to turn back. She relaxed at last and leaning back watched the summer fields wheel serenely past and drop behind for another year.

"Mousie's throwing up," Tinka announced suddenly, "all over the seat."

Mr. Amos stopped the car. "For the love of—" "She's still throwing up," Martie said excitedly.

"Get out of the car!" Mrs. Amos ordered, "and take the cats. Don't let any of them away. I'll straighten up."

THE straightening up took some time and after that Amy, who had escaped from the duffle bag had to be brought back from a neighboring field. Then cats and children scrambled back into the car and they started once more.

"Are we going to have six cats this year?" Mr. Amos asked.

"We are *not*," Mrs. Amos said grimly, "I'm going to phone the Humane Society the minute I get home."

An anguished cry came from the back seat. "Oh, not the Humane Society!"

The Humane Society would be good to them, Mrs. Amos said. "That's what it's for, to be kind to animals."

"They're not kind if they kill cats," Martie said, and Mrs. Amos, glancing round saw that her blue eyes were filled with angry tears. "You could ask the milkman to find homes," she said.

It was no use asking the milkman, Mrs. Amos pointed out. "The cat we gave him last year is having kittens herself. And all the cats we gave him to give to customers are having kittens."

The little black kitten which had been crawling along the back of the seat climbed down and settled in Mrs. Amos' lap. She eyed it without affection. It was certainly the ugliest kitten she had ever seen.

"It looks like a witch's cat," Mr. Amos said. "Know any witches?"

"I suppose I could advertise," Mrs. Amos said. "Maybe if I advertised one small tiger I could find at least one home."

"The ancient Egyptians worshipped the cat," Mr. Amos said. "Know any ancient Egyptians?"

THE day after they returned home Mrs. Amos placed her advertisement in the evening paper. The first applicant telephoned at dinner time. "I'd love a little kitten," she said.

Mrs. Amos promptly took her address. "We'll be right over with one," she said jubilantly.

The applicant, a gentle middle-aged lady, received the kitten with rapture. "It may be a girl," Tinka said. She and Martie had insisted on coming along to investigate the new home. "If it's a girl you'll have a lot of kittens to get rid of."

"It will probably go to the bathroom in the middle of the bed," Martie said, "they always do."

"Well we mustn't keep you," Mrs. Amos said quickly. "Come children, say good-bye to Tiger."

The telephone was ringing again when they reached home. It sounded as though it had been ringing a long time. "You the people that want to get rid of a tiger?" a masculine voice asked, "I'm looking for one for my little girl."

By the time the children had gone to bed three of the kittens had been swiftly and happily disposed of. "It's marvellous!" Mrs. Amos said, coming back into the living-room. "I had no idea people read the advertisements. As soon as I run out of cats I'm going to start selling them the old Victrola."

There was a sound of angry argument above and Martie came to the head of the stairs. "Tinka won't let me have Blackie to sleep with," she said.

"She's calling me names," Tinka called down. "She said I was a bitch."

"I didn't," Martie said hotly, "I only spelled it. I said she was a b,i,c,h."

MRS. AMOS went swiftly upstairs. They were to stop quarrelling, she said. They were not to use rude words. They were to go straight to sleep. Blackie was to be given to the very next person who telephoned.

"Not Blackie!" they cried together. "You won't get rid of Blackie too!" Martie said piteously.

"Blackie too," Mrs. Amos said firmly. She bent down to kiss them good-night, but they averted their faces. She turned off the hall-light and went down-stairs. There was a faint murmur from above, the cautious sound of furniture moving, and after a moment silence.

"You might have let them keep Blackie," Mr. Amos said. But Mrs. Amos shook her head. "If we don't get rid of him now while there's a market we never will," she said. "He gets uglier every minute." But after a moment she got up. "Maybe I should see what they're up to," she said, and went upstairs.

They were already fast asleep. They had drawn the beds close together and Blackie lay curled between them. She stood looking down at them thinking how much younger even than their years they always looked when they were asleep, and how easily vulnerable to grief. Then the telephone rang once more downstairs.

"Cats," Mr. Amos said, from the hall.

Mrs. Amos went downstairs and picked up the receiver. "I'm very sorry," she said. "We did have kittens to give away but we've found good homes for all of them."

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These Are The Men Who Settled Japan's Fate

By FREDERICK COOK

The master plan for the occupation of Japan was drawn up by a small group in Washington, six men experienced in Japanese affairs. Three are State Department ment men, the other three professors.

They will continue to devise policy.

SIX men sitting in a little room behind the grim facade of the State Department in Washington are keeping their fingers crossed to-day. For as MacArthur's men pour into Japan and take over the country, they are putting to the final test the master plan these six men have devised in the last 18 months.

They are the men who decided that the Emperor should keep his throne. They are the men who answered all the "What to do with Japan" questions factually, unemotionally, in private reports to the President while "experts" of every hue were propounding their theories in the Sunday supplements.

The secret six went to work early in 1944. Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, called them together as the nucleus of the State Department's Inter-Divisional Committee on the Far East, a body of which few outside the Government had ever heard. Many have given it their advice and help. But the six remained as the master planners.

First, there is Eugene Dooman, 55-year-old right-hand man to former Under-Secretary Joseph Grew, who was America's Ambassador in Tokyo for ten years, and chose Dooman personally for this job.

Dooman is the son of missionaries. He was born in Tokyo and has lived more than half his life in Japan. He knows more Japanese history than most Japs.

"Stiffened" Grew's Warning

While Grew occupied the Tokyo Embassy, Dooman was his counsellor there. It was he who always urged a plain speaking policy and who "applied the stiffening" to Grew's memorable 1939 warning, before the Jap-American Chamber of Commerce in Tokyo, that Americans did not relish the way Japan was heading.

Then there is Joseph Ballantine, Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department. He began his diplomatic career as a student interpreter in Japan in 1909. His command of Japanese became so good that he spoke it better than many educated Japs. He even understands Jap humor and is able to project his dry American humor through their linguistic maze.

Third is Erle Dickover, now chief of the Division of Japanese Affairs. Before he became a student interpreter in Japan in 1914 he ran a motor hire firm there. He has held diplomatic posts in Melbourne and in Java, but only briefly. Almost his whole career has been in Tokyo. He, too, speaks Japanese expertly and is an authority on modern industrial Japan, whereas Ballantine has specialized in Japanese history, art and culture. Both are 57.

The fourth of the six is Dr. George Blakeslee, chairman of the committee. At 74 he is the eldest of the group. A gentle, scholarly man, he holds degrees from British, French and German, as well as American universities. He, too, speaks Japanese—he once lectured to Japanese students on international affairs.

Hugh Borton, 42, is the youngest on the list. He served with the Quakers in Japan for two years in his youth. Ten years later he returned to Tokyo, proficient in the language, and became a post-graduate student at Tokyo University. Until Pearl Harbor, he was Professor of Japanese language and history at New York's Columbia University.

Last of the six is Dr. Quincy Wright, 54, one of America's top authorities on international law, which he used to teach at Chicago University.

These are the men who sat down 18 months ago and pooled their knowledge and experience to evolve a plan for handling the conquered foe.

This is how they worked. Blakeslee walked into the meeting every day armed with a list of specific questions. Some had come from Whitehall, some from the White House, some from the Service chiefs. Like a schoolmaster he read them out, then handed copies to each member sitting at the table. Each man made his notes, then went off to consider his problem and its solution.

At the next meeting each submitted his answer, then sat back and waited for his colleagues to tear his plan to shreds with their objections. They usually did. But out of the hours and days of give and take, principles slowly emerged.

Decided for Emperor

They wrangled for months over the Emperor. They finally decided that if he was taken away the entire structure of Japanese life would collapse, and the Allies would be left in a position of having virtually to annex Japan, whether they wanted to or not.

With no Emperor they felt that the millions of Japs might go completely passive, and the whole burden of running the country would fall upon the Allies. And only a few hundred Englishmen, Americans and Russians can speak Japanese well.

The surrender has not brought an end to the labors of the secret six. To-day they are still busy with occupation policy. They are pinning great hopes on the Emperor. Properly controlled they think he can provide the means whereby Japan can evolve a representative government and one day take her place again among the civilized peoples.

We shall soon begin to see if they are right. The six have good reason to keep their fingers crossed.

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SATURDAY NIGHT is quoted or referred to by editors and newspapers and other periodicals in Canada on more occasions per issue than is any daily newspaper or any other periodical of general appeal in Canada.

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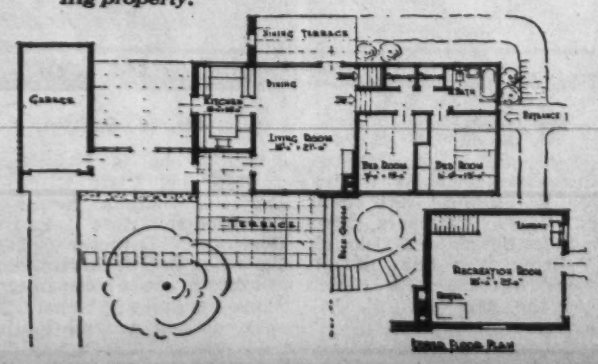

THE WORLD TODAY

Deadlock On Italy Emphasizes Dangers Of Influence Spheres

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WITH the meeting of the Big Five foreign ministers in London to begin the drafting of the peace treaties we have entered a most difficult but extremely interesting phase of postwar relations between the powers. A very great deal will depend on the successful outcome of this meeting, being held almost in obscurity, in contrast to the fanfare which accompanied Versailles.

A settlement of the Italian treaty was scheduled first, on the request of the Americans, because it was believed to be the simplest and most uncontroversial subject with which one could begin. This notion has been rudely upset. After a week of debate, or more accurately, of sparring for position, the foreign ministers have had to admit that the Italian settlement must hang over until their next meeting.

The struggle which has developed is not so much between the various powers as such, as a conflict between the ideal of international cooperation and joint responsibility enunciated at San Francisco, and the concept of big power spheres of influence and individual requirements for defence.

Nor can the conflict all be blamed on Soviet demands. It is just that her demands for bases and a sphere of influence in the Mediterranean and Red Sea areas is a new and, to others, upsetting claim. It is no more reprehensible than the recently made American claim for a wide ring of Atlantic and Pacific bases, or the long-established British claim to a string of bases from Gibraltar through the Middle East and on out to Singapore and Hong Kong.

Insist on Equal Rights

Whether the world is to be run by the one way or the other, it is important to recognize that the Soviets are going to insist on an absolutely equal right to everything that the others claim. This needs emphasis. For nothing emerged so clearly from the San Francisco discussions as this Soviet determination.

Accepted without dispute now as one of the three great world powers, they are going to assert their equal rights in the naming of conference chairmen, in the number of satellite nations and sister republics they can bring along, in South American affairs, in discussion of strategic bases anywhere in the world, in the Tangier question, and now in the partition or joint administration of Italian colonies and bases.

So when the Americans brought along a "simple" formula for the settlement of the Italian question which called for no reparation demands, leaving Italy her colonies under trusteeship from the United Nations, and internationalization of Trieste, the fireworks began. The Soviets had other ideas—quite a lot of them.

To begin with, they had the idea that if Britain was going to bring Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa into the discussions, because troops of these dominions had fought in Italy, then they were going to have the Ukraine, White Russia and Poland sitting in, on the argument that their troops were among the Red Army forces which met the Italian divisions in Russia.

U.S. Urges "Soft" Peace

Next, they put in a claim for $600,000,000 in reparations from Italy, although Britain and the United States, which bore the main brunt of the campaign to subdue her, were willing to waive reparations in order to help Italy to her feet again. For this purpose UNRRA aid is also being extended to her.

When it came to Trieste, the Soviets came out flatly against either leaving that port to Italy, or internationalizing it, but gave their entire support to the Yugoslav claim. In the Dodecanese, which were by general agreement to go back to Greece—or so it was thought—they suddenly put forward a demand for a base.

This led up to the final demand, which seems to have flabbergasted the British and Americans and broken up the discussion for the time being, for a share in the base of Tripoli, in the Central Mediterranean, and a Soviet base at Massawa on the Red Sea.

There are many, many tangled lines in this skein. This suddenly-expressed, keen Soviet interest in the Italian settlement is undoubtedly a counter to our recent insistence on an interest in Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary, not to mention Poland. "If you are going to poke into our zone of security in Eastern Europe, then we will poke into your zone in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea."

The demand for a base in the Dodecanese appears to be a new attempt to secure control of the Dardanelles, bases on which have been firmly refused to the Soviets by Turkey. But Moscow can answer British protests blandly by saying that if it is right for you to hold a Greek island (Cyprus) for what you believe to be justifiable security reasons, it is just as right for us to have a Greek island in the Dodecanese for the same reasons. A difficult argument to answer.

The effort to gain control of Trieste appears to be aimed at securing the main naval base on the Adriatic, and the main port for land-locked Austria and Hungary, as well as an important outlet for Czechoslovakia, to complete Soviet control of the foreign trade of these countries. But this is put forward on the basis of self-determination for the considerable Yugoslav population in this area, whose just rights it is again hard for democracies to deny.

It is when we come to the question of the Italian colonies that the conflict between the various spheres of influence and even more, the basic conflict between the sphere of influence policy, and the United Nations ideal of cooperation and joint responsibility, is brought out into the open.

Just enough has been whispered in Washington about the policy of one section of the State Department of building up Italy as a barrier to further Soviet westward expansion to arouse the Russians to suspect that this is what is behind the proposal to leave the colonies to Italy under the "hypocrisy" of a United Nations trusteeship, to leave her Trieste, not to demand reparations, but instead to extend her UNRRA relief.

The idea that Italy could prove any kind of barrier to Soviet expansion is one of the most foolish heard in recent times. And the idea of barriers being set up against any one would seem to sound the death knell of United Nations partnership, which depends wholly upon confidence and willing cooperation. On the other hand, the idea of Soviet expansion and any apparent use of the fifth column technique all over the world, would be no less a threat to United Nations confidence.

The Dilemma

Here we are, then, in a situation which needs the control of such strategic waterways as the Dardanelles, Suez and Gibraltar, and the administration of colonial areas such as the disputed Italian colonies placed under a true world authority, before such a true authority exists. It is the dilemma of our times.

The present Russian Government can no more disregard its national security, after the lessons of 1914 and 1941, than the British Government, Labor or Conservative, can yield control of its vital line of communications through the Mediterranean and Middle East, until a really solid international authority exists to take over. Yet it is going to be very hard for an international organization to grow and operate so long as the big powers pursue their traditional policies of spheres of influence, jealously guarding their individual security and jostling each other all along the fringes.

Since the three great powers involved have all the territory and resources that they need—one cannot say with so much certainty, all that they *want*—the problem is basically one of mutual confidence. On the Russian side it is memory of the intervention of 1918-19 which feeds the fear of a future attack by some combination of the outside world. On our side it is suspicion of Soviet Russia's ultimate aim of spreading communism throughout the world.

The intervention still seems very

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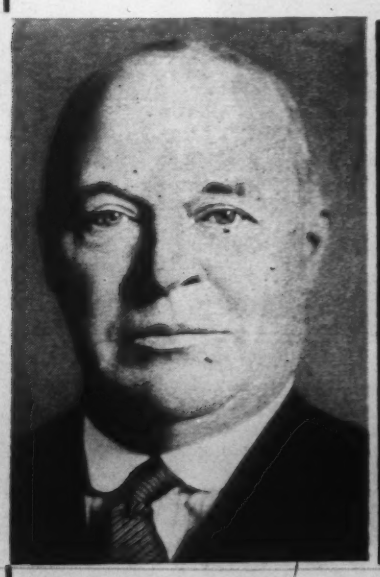

Mr. J. W. Hobbs

Imperial Bank of Canada announces that Mr. J. W. Hobbs and Mr. W. G. More have been elected Vice - Presidents. Mr. Hobbs takes the place of Colonel J. F. Michie who has retired owing to ill health and Mr. More replaces the late Mr. H. T. Jaffray.

Mr. W. G. More

Mr. Hobbs is President of Consolidated Plate Glass Company of Canada Limited, of Continental Life Insurance Company. Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway and a number of other companies. Mr. More continues as General Manager, as well as Vice-President.

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real to the Russians, raised as they have been on its story for a generation. And, after all, the Americans are only beginning to forget the distrust of Britain engendered by the teaching of the history of a revolution which took place nearly two centuries ago.

But there is another side to the intervention story, and an answer to the lingering fear of attack by the "capitalist" powers (which are composed of a very small percentage of capitalists, with less and less dominant political influence, notably in Britain). In its inception the prime motive of the intervention in Russia was to re-establish a fighting front on Germany's eastern flank. The collapse of this front had made the defeat of Germany appear terribly difficult, and much more remote.

Other View of Intervention

So we supported those people in Russia who were willing to continue fighting Germany, just exactly as the Soviets lauded Mikhailovitch and supported anyone else who was fighting Germans in 1941-42. After we had beaten Germany there were some chauvinists who wanted to convert our activity in Russia into a real intervention to unseat the Bolshevik Government, just as there were chauvinists in Russia who were urging the unseating of our governments through revolution.

But—and this is one of the most important, though little appreciated facts in modern history—our governments, people and soldiers would not support such an intervention, provide the extra troops necessary, or fight willingly. Our democracies, "capitalist" though they may be called, can no longer be taken into a war in which they have not first been attacked.

Witness the episode of the "phony war" in Britain and France in 1939-40, and the attitude of the Americans up to Pearl Harbor. The Soviets should know, from the free opportunities they have had to study our public opinion, that our working people, and a good many others, simply would not support a war against the Soviet Union.

Let them also consider the story of our prompt aid given in this war. The bare material supplies *could* have been interpreted as given in purest self-interest, to save ourselves that much fighting against Germany. But how about the widespread expressions of friendship which went with the goods? How about the mass meetings held everywhere in admiration of the Russian resistance, and the cigarets and comforts for unknown Russian "brothers" with which tanks built in Montreal were filled?

It seems to me that this was a perfect expression of our attitude of letting bygones be bygones, and that the Soviets will miss an historic opportunity if they do not believe in it as such, and reciprocate frankly. Friendship has to be two-way.

On our side of the barrier of distrust there is the suspicion of the spread of communism. The Soviets are somewhat less than frank in expressions of their policy in this, as in every other matter. And we have no Soviet public opinion to go on. So we can only judge by their procedure.

This is beginning to present a decidedly contradictory picture. On the one hand, it is a fact that they have given the maximum of support to the Communist parties in every country of Europe from Finland to France, and back to Bulgaria. In many countries of Eastern Europe directly under Red Army control they have set up out-and-out Communist-dominated governments.

Yet on the other hand there is accumulating evidence that they don't really believe this policy will succeed in the long run, or else deep-down they still distrust even foreign communists. For reports from the whole area of Eastern Europe agree that the conduct of the Red Army, and the policy of stripping machinery everywhere are curing a great many people of any notions of communism which they may have had, and severely undermining the prestige of the Soviet-installed governments.

Paradox in E. Europe

It is necessary here to recognize the pride which the Soviets take in the discipline of their soldiers and people. These do very few things unauthorized. Is the rape then, which is universally reported, and the looting of private homes, including even the working class homes of Vienna, officially authorized, or at least permitted? There is no concealment possible in the trek of long caravans of covered wagons filled with such household loot, as the Soviet armies return to Russia. Certainly, at any rate, the stripping of machinery, complete in Berlin, to the extent of 75 per cent in Vienna, extensive in Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Czechoslovakia, must be official policy. When this occurs in Poland, supposedly being turned into a "friendly neighbor," in Germany, a hated enemy, and in Czechoslovakia, Russia's best friend in Europe, it raises the question whether Moscow's long-term policy is not the weakening of this entire area and the relative strengthening of Russia.

True, Russia lost a great deal of equipment carried away by the Germans. She may be only trying to get the equivalent back. But would she do it *in this way* if she were really intent on winning over the people of Eastern Europe, as so many think?

The most likely explanation of this seeming paradox is, I think, that the Soviets, incurably addicted to having alternative policies and often operating both at the same time, are here endangering the one policy by hedging with another. They are doing the same thing — indeed, all three great powers are doing it in different degrees — in endangering the success of United Nations co-operation by hedging on sphere of influence, individual security policies.

The working out of a compromise between these conflicting urges will continue to be a painful task for the foreign ministers and heads of state. The best assurance we have of success is that all urgently need peace and cannot afford to let the effort fail.

Here is a view of the gatehouse leading to the Nurenburg Municipal Jail, where top members of the Nazi hierarchy are imprisoned awaiting trial for their war crimes. The jail is in the rear of the Palace of Justice where the trials will take place, probably around the middle of October.

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In the past few years, this type of travel has changed from prediction to reality. It was made possible by the development of modern transport planes, the extension of world air routes, and by the power, economy and reliability of aircraft engines for all types of planes.

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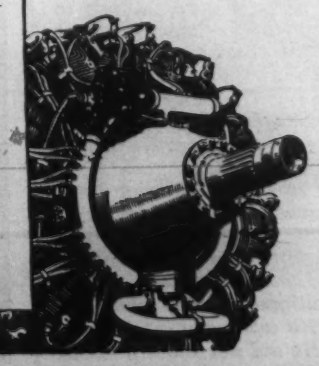

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Veterans In Jobs Can Be Easily Assisted

By STANLEY CALDWELL

The majority of veterans have no serious problems, but some require time to reorganize their lives. Foremen in some of the smaller factories have now had experience with veterans who have found it a trifle difficult to fit themselves into the pattern of civilian life. They report that you do not have to be a psychiatrist to help such veterans. They are not extreme cases. All that is required is common sense and fair play — good foremanship, good personnel work.

Here are a few typical cases in point, collected by the Health League of Canada, along with brief reports on how each man was handled, right in the factory.

PSYCHIATRISTS on this continent join with rehabilitation officials in saying that the veterans are not "problem children" who need to be coddled or humoured during the current phase of readjustment. Only a small minority—with the exception of the physically handicapped — require special attention when they start along Civvy Street. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene in Toronto points out that "the great majority of returned men will make good in civilian life. Most of them are young and flexible, their military training has taught them to assume responsibility, the skills they have used in the services can be used to good account and, most significant of all, they constitute a superior group, both physically and mentally."

Some of these veterans will of course require time to reorganize their lives, but with understanding help, they can bring cooperation and valuable services to industry.

These views are given strong support by a panel of physicians and psychiatrists assigned by the National Association of Manufacturers, Chicago, to study the problem of veterans' readjustment. The panel offers a word of caution against the tendency to "view with alarm" and become too apprehensive about the problem, therefore seeing trouble where none exists. Headed by Dr. Victor G. Heiser, author of "An American Doctor's Odyssey", this committee has divided veterans into three classifications:

(1) The minority group whose employment should be subject to exhaustive placement procedures.

(2) A relatively small group who may need "trial placement" on jobs so that knowledge can be gained of their capabilities and preferences.

(3) The large majority who have no difficulties and who may be handled according to the employer's usual employment method.

In April of this year, Group Captain S. N. F. Chant of the Department of Veterans Affairs told a meeting in Ottawa that there is a tendency to exaggerate the problems and difficulties of ex-servicemen. "Actually", he said, "the reports coming back to us from industry show that they are proving to be satisfactory employees". He added that veterans now embarking upon university courses have a seriousness of purpose which is reflected in their studies.

This Polish refugee, Roman Rostocki, learned to carve jewelry and other small articles from bone, while a prisoner in Germany. His tools included a knife and tiny wire chisels. All of his carvings he polished with tooth powder and never once was he caught by the Nazi guards.

Not Typical

This is good news for the managers of small factories and their foremen who may have become apprehensive as a result of their efforts to employ some of the servicemen discharged in the early stages of the war. Such veterans were apparently not typical; many of them would strike personality snags anywhere—even in civilian life. Management in the small industries may also have been reading (and become discouraged by) the reports of highly efficient placement procedures set up by such firms as Lever Brothers in Toronto and Somerville Limited in London, Ontario—procedures not always feasible in small firms with their lack of facilities.

Yet exhaustive procedures are not required by small factories in their efforts to do an efficient placement job.

As the experts have pointed out, nearly all veterans either have no problems whatever or are merely finding it difficult to fit themselves into the pattern of civilian life. For the small minority needing special help, there are in Canada the training and counselling officials of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Ottawa, with district offices and sub-offices located in all provinces.

Foremen in some of the smaller industries have now had experience with veterans who require more time to adjust themselves to the routine of civilian jobs. They report that you do not have to be a psychiatrist to help such veterans. They are not "extreme". All that is required is common sense and fair play—good foremanship—good personnel work.

Here, for example, are a few cases in point: veterans who did not adjust themselves quickly to their jobs. Collected by the Health League of Canada, these cases are fairly typical, and so a brief report on how each man was handled should be interesting:

A. An intelligent young chap of twenty-five. He was very introspective and shy. He did not readily make friends and hesitated to enter into the conversation of his fellow employees. He was backward and retiring in the army and it is possible that he received a good deal of kidding from the boys in the ranks.

The personnel supervisor and foreman took a special interest in this veteran. They did everything possible to increase his feeling of importance. They showed him that he was appreciated. Realizing that a few more qualities of the extrovert would make him a happier and more efficient worker, they did what they could to boost his ego. They discovered that he could play the cornet and immediately got him interested in a local band. This hobby is working wonders. He now does excellent work and is gradually "coming out of his shell".

Low Intelligence Worker

B. A young veteran, not very intelligent. When he started to work, it was found that he could not handle a job requiring much skill, reasoning or initiative.

The handling of this young man proves what rehabilitation officials have emphasized for years, namely, that the superior type of employee, assigned to a very simple kind of job, will become restless and dissatisfied; whereas the worker of lower mental rating will be far happier and efficient on that particular job. This young chap was quite satisfactory when given tasks clearly outlined to him beforehand, such as taking equipment from one department to another, or moving a truck "from this spot to that." With patience and understanding, he is proving to be a loyal and efficient workman. There is a definite place in industry for a worker of this kind. There are many types of assembly work, and jobs of a "repetitive nature," which are very well suited to the worker with under par intelligence.

C. This chap disliked routine. He was often late for work. He usually took longer for lunch than he should and very often would go into a beer

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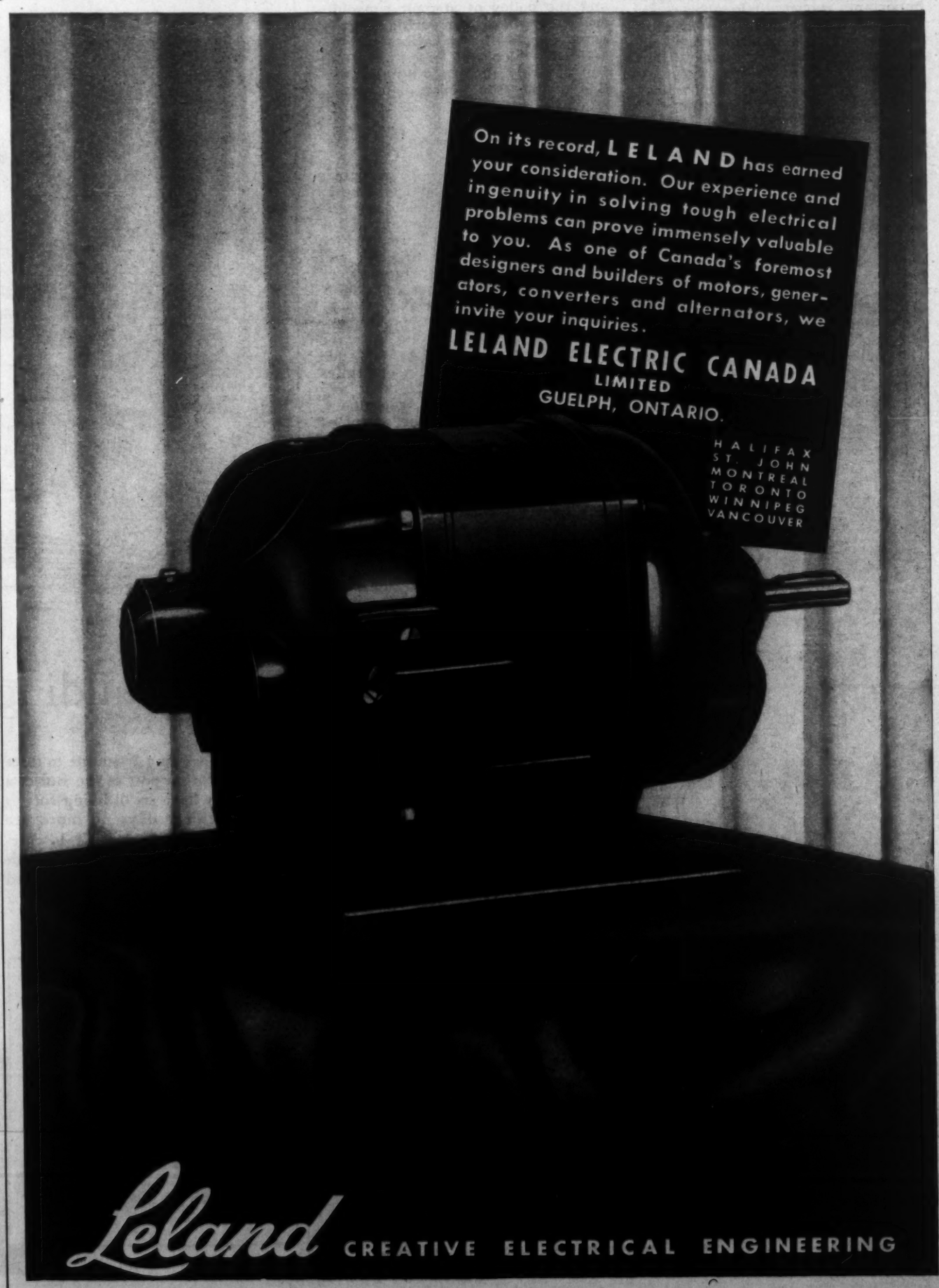
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Very skillful and painstaking is the work of these girl artists, employed by the British Ministry of Pensions in making artificial hands.

parlor at noon, taking a friend with him. Under the spasmodic routine and discipline of army life, he has been "getting away" with being lazy and avoiding unpleasant tasks.

This veteran had a fairly good job before the war, but was a little spoiled by army life. The foreman adopted a kindly yet firm attitude. He pointed out the importance of the veteran's new job in relation to the operations of the firm as a whole. He compared industrial co-operation with army teamwork, got him to see that he was pulling his weight on a good civilian team. Allowed to get away early at times, this veteran was able to settle down after a few months into the tempo of steady work.

Couldn't Concentrate

D. An ex-pilot who had been wounded. His record, when he started to work, was quite good. He was never absent without reasonable cause and was always on time. However, he couldn't concentrate. He would wander away from his bench and start talking to other employees.

The plant doctor urged the foreman to be patient with this veteran. The foreman agreed to do so, became friendly with the young ex-pilot and learned that he had had a fairly responsible job before the war. The foreman then proceeded to outline the future offered by the new job, along with the young man's chances of promotion, and at the first opportunity gave him a job with more responsibility. The young man's interest was immediately stimulated; more responsibility was just what he needed, and his attention to the job from that time on never wavered.

E. This young fellow, just twenty-one, had never had a job before enlistment. He did not take his work seriously. He seemed unable to fit himself into the pattern of a civilian job. He was easily bored. He became more and more restless and eventually developed a variety of aches and pains—fancied illness for which the doctor could find no cause.

It was not possible to handle this man in the plant. He seemed to be on the verge of psychoneurosis and so was referred back to the local office of the Department of Veterans Affairs for further training and counselling. This is the procedure recommended for men of this kind. It is possible through both National Selective Service and the Department of Veterans Affairs to arrange for veterans of this type to secure further training and help in finding congenial work. Such a man needs to get a picture of himself, and this is done through psychometric tests given by the government rehabilitation officers. Very often the parents are informed of the man's trouble and their cooperation enlisted.

In most cases, however, veterans can be adjusted—are being adjusted—through good foremanship and sympathetic personnel work.

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Toronto's Art Gallery Explores Education

By PAUL DUVAL

The Toronto Art Gallery has played an important part in the cultural life of Toronto and of the smaller centres of Ontario. The Gallery is at present engaged in a campaign for new members. Here Saturday Night's Art Editor outlines its work in the past and tells why citizens should help, by their support, to make possible an increase of its valuable activities in the future.

ART galleries are forbidding institutions for most persons. Too much afraid of the possible effort to "understand" pictures to ever get around to enjoying them, the average man is willing to leave picture galleries to the artists, aesthetes, school children and ladies' clubs of his community. The civic gallery, unlike the local stadium, is still, in the popular consciousness, a place for "long hairs." Even libraries are not tinged with the same other-worldly atmosphere for the man in the street.

The cause of the above unhappy state of affairs is partly to be laid at the doors of the galleries themselves, who so often in the past—quite the reverse to encouraging public appreciation—have kept themselves pristinely aloof. Artists are also partly to blame, possessed as they have frequently been with an anti-social, if partly self-defensive, scorn for laymen, and a petty jealousy of their colleagues.

These handicaps, however, are rapidly disappearing. Artists now know that they are vital, but not necessarily privileged, members of the whole social fabric; and art galleries are realizing that, if they are to effectively survive, they must go to the people—the people who still consider art "highbrow"—rather than to withdraw Buddha-like into themselves.

Practical Benefits

Intelligent art galleries' members now realize that they incorporate an institution which is as "practical" in serving the welfare and happiness of the population as are hospitals, or fire-halls or police-stations. For art can be as conducive to mental well-being and emotional rest as can music or even medicine; and if our art galleries can make paintings and sculpture as nearly easy to see as music is easy to hear, they have a potential store of visual pleasure to offer vast numbers of people and a prospectively big job to do for its community's citizens.

Such a program, of course, costs money—a lot of money. And, since the Art Gallery of Toronto is anxious to extend such work in the Province of Ontario, bringing to the Province's children and adults the stimulus and pleasure to be derived from fine works of art, it is at present engaged upon a drive to acquire funds through membership fees.

When you become a paying member of the Art Gallery of Toronto—or of any substantial, progressive art gallery—you are not putting money into an untried organization but, rather, one which has continually served the people of Toronto and Ontario for a period of many years. Thus, this present campaign for funds is one which should concern not only the artists and art collectors of this province, but also every citizen. For the Art Gallery of Toronto has striven to be more than a place where artists may hang their pictures.

The Gallery, over the years, has increased the scope of its activities to embrace child and adult art education, travelling loan exhibitions for use by the smaller centres of Ontario, and musical concerts. It has tried to take its rightful place as a community centre serving many thousands of persons who, hitherto, had considered art, if they thought of it at all, as beyond their comprehension.

Children's Classes

Through the Saturday morning children's art classes, which were inaugurated by Arthur Lismer in 1928, the Art Gallery of Toronto has given many thousands of talented children a stimulating start in life of which they would otherwise have been deprived. These classes, as the records show, have played a vital role in nurturing the lives of Toronto's younger citizens during the past fifteen years.

Closely associated with these classes is the Children's Art Centre where boys and girls of all ages, from two to their 'teens, go to pursue painting, designing or craftwork and, at the same time, receive a training in tolerant living. At this Art Centre, young people of all colors and creeds mix together amicably and to their eventual understanding of one another.

Also at the Art Centre, are held classes for adults who wish to paint or do sculpture or craftwork, and for teachers who desire to study the latest techniques of art instruction or to experiment themselves in art mediums.

Such educational experiments are evidence that the Art Gallery of Toronto's educational program is an admirably flexible thing. Encouraging success, for instance, was achieved last year with an innovation called "Open Nights" which were held one evening a week from September to April; on these occasions the public were enabled to see films, go on conducted tours of the current exhibits or, if they wanted to, paint or draw themselves. Both the "Open Nights" and the newly inaugurated "Secondary School Nights" are to be repeated this year and will probably constitute regular features of the Gallery's program from now on.

Following in the lead of alert British and American galleries, the Art Gallery of Toronto, in cooperation with the Conservatory of Music, four years ago initiated free Sunday concert programs at which the best local musical talent could be heard. These free programs have been consistently attended by capacity audiences and, for many of Toronto's less fortunate citizens, form one of the brightest spots in their week.

The Art Gallery of Toronto will undoubtedly branch out in the future into more and more educational work of a type which will have an important effect upon the lives of the population of Toronto and of Ontario. Whatever direction these activities may take, Mr. Charles S. Band, the Gallery's President, and Mr. Martin Baldwin, its Curator, have been committed by former example and the pressing need for cultural divertissement for the public, to an increased and progressively embracing art education program.

What has already been achieved, considering the funds at the Gallery's disposal has been wholly admirable, but much that badly needed to be done was not realized because of a shortage of necessary funds. Those funds, if the Gallery is to extend its work, must be found.

Modest Investment

To become a member of the Art Gallery of Toronto is a simple matter of investing a very modest sum in Canada's cultural future. Though the price of local membership is only ten dollars annually, and out-of-town membership three dollars annually, it means part of the difference between Ontario and its capital city having a vigorous or a parched cultural existence.

Ontario's citizens, generally, have not been untowardly vigorous in their support of community cultural projects in the past. In the present membership drive of the Art Gallery of Toronto, they are offered an excellent opportunity to make up for some of this cultural slack.

Art, and its manifestations in industrial design, therapy, and architecture, is as essential to the full life of a civilized nation as are food, clothing and shelter. And since the Art Gallery of Toronto is Ontario's main centre of community art activity, it deserves every bit of support the citizens of this Province can offer it.

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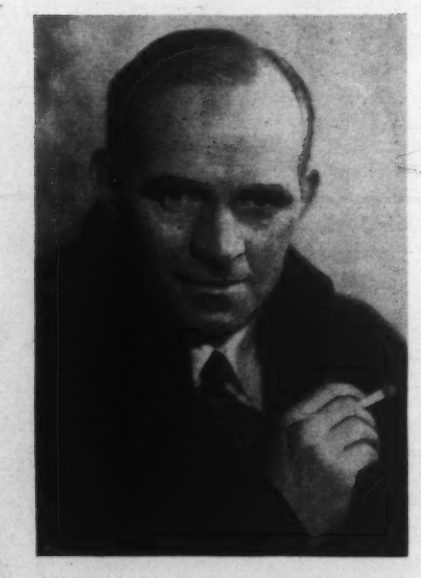

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M.A., Ph.D.

History Professor at the University of Toronto, who is delivering a series of historical broadcasts each Sunday at 2.15 p.m. over C.F.R.B. The series is entitled "Canada in the Modern World" and is a feature of the Corectal Better Vision Programme sponsored on behalf of the optical profession by Imperial Optical Company, pioneer Canadian optical manufacturers. "Canada in the Modern World" evovles from Professor Wilkinson's popularly acclaimed "Stories from the Background of Canadian History," featured on the Corectal Better Vision Programme during 1944-45. Professor Wilkinson was formerly Lecturer in University College of Exeter and Professor of Constitutional History at Manchester University. Since 1938 he has been Professor of History at the University of Toronto.

A touch of home to Canadian troops still overseas are these lovely ladies, members of Canadian Concert troupes. (L. to R.), Adele Paquin and Roland Lavergne, both of Montreal and Shirley Anderson, Toronto.

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Britain Still Fights A Battle of Mines

By WILLIAM RANDOLPH

In the past two years a hundred men have lost their lives in removing mines from along the coastline in Britain.

Mines removal is a dangerous task with many obstacles and it may take several years to clear the millions of mines which have been planted along Britain's shores.

A new technique is the use of a powerful water jet operated from a converted Bren carrier.

THE Royal Engineers have cleared 250,000 mines from Britain's beaches, and have opened up the majority of large holiday resorts. Work continues as fast as a proper regard for their lives allows.

Casualties so far amount to about 100 officers and men killed and 30 wounded; those who are hit at all usually die at once. Gradually, by means of the most rigid discipline, accidents are being reduced, but it may well be that they can never be entirely prevented. Over-balancing in a high wind or making a small error of judgment when detecting may well cause a mine to explode; and it is rarely that the man on the spot has the opportunity to be more careful next time.

So great is the nervous strain that even battle-trained sappers cannot be kept at it continuously, and no party is engaged in mine clearance for more than four weeks without a break. The proportion of officers and senior N.C.O.'s to men must be high: at least one senior N.C.O. to each two detecting parties, consisting of about five men each, and never more than four parties to one officer.

The work of clearing Britain's beaches started almost exactly two years ago, when it was decided that the danger of invasion was over. At first the Bomb Disposal Units of the Royal Engineers had instructions to clear the area needed for invasion operations. When that job was completed they worked according to the requirements of the civil local authorities who naturally wanted the beaches of their holiday resorts to be cleared, and that job also is approaching completion. The task of making the whole coastline of Britain safe from mines, however, may well take several years.

Mines Have Moved

When these mines were laid in 1940 and '41, most of them were buried only three or four inches deep. Now cliff erosion, storms, tides and shifting sand have buried some as much as 30 feet; sand dunes covering mines to a depth of from ten to twenty feet are quite common. The same agencies may cause mines to shift outside the marked areas a distance of a mile or more. In this way it is possible that mines may occasionally turn up in areas that have been searched and cleared.

The largest and thickest minefields are in the south and east of England, where the fear of invasion was greatest, but mines were laid all round the coast, and the north-east is proving one of the most difficult areas to tackle; one part will require at least six months' hard work.

In the thickest minefields the mines were laid about twenty feet apart, and they may have drifted closer together. Years of exposure have rendered them very sensitive, and the slightest disturbance of the soil above may cause one to explode. The pressure caused by one explosion may detonate the next mine, and within a few seconds the whole section of minefield may blow up. That is only one of the dangers sappers have to face. The mine most commonly used has 20 lbs. of high explosive, and under certain circumstances can cause serious injury up to 200 yards away.

Men working on this job need to have steady nerves; all of them have to learn their work in a dummy minefield before starting the real thing, and all the time they are closely watched. One reason why mine clearance has not progressed more quickly has been the need for the latest kinds of equipment, which have been wanted abroad. Obviously mine clearance in Britain could not be allowed to interfere in any way with the war effort, and operational theatres of war had to have the first call on both men and material.

Where mines are buried to a considerable depth, bull-dozers or armored angle-dozers may be used to remove the top layer. Another method is to use a powerful water jet. This is operated from a converted Bren carrier. The jet penetrates the shingle to a considerable depth, and from a second carrier a man watches for mines through a periscope. Usually the jet is sufficient to explode any mines it hits, but if it fails they are speedily destroyed by other means.

This new technique was perfected by a Bomb Disposal Company of the Royal Engineers at Shoreham, and many sappers are being taught it. In a Bren carrier a man is safe from mines at ten yards, so the risk is very small. Another method in use is the low-pressure jet, which does not detonate mines, but merely washes away layers of shingle until they are sufficiently near the surface to be detected by ordinary means.

The ordinary mine detector will not locate mines through more than a few feet of sand or shingle, but a new type has been evolved which penetrates to greater depths. The trouble is that detectors often fasten on pots and pans and other debris left on the beach which may be mistaken for mines.

Minefields are usually swept in lanes. One man goes forward with a detector, and a second follows with a white tape which he trails behind him to mark the area that has been swept; it is a rigid rule that nobody must wander outside the tape.

If the first man detects a mine he stands motionless while another comes up and removes the soil gently with a trowel. When the mine is uncovered the first man retreats at least 25 yards and lies down. While a mine is being disarmed only one man exposes himself so that in the event of an accident there cannot be more than one casualty.

It is by rigidly enforcing these safety precautions that the Military authorities have succeeded in considerably reducing casualties.

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Will Yugoslavia Reach Lasting Federation?

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

In this, the first in a short series of articles written from Yugoslavia, Mr. Davies tackles the question of Balkan political unity.

In his opinion those who look for real unity in the Balkans have grounds for optimism. The new form of Constituent Assembly, he believes, will continue the weld in the country which Partisan activity began.

Belgrade:

THE Balkans have a population of only fifty million but they have had divisions and conflicts enough for a continent. History itself determined the troublesome nature of the Balkans. A part of the peninsula for centuries had been subjected to the Turks. A part had been incorporated into Austria-Hungary. Certain areas fell under Italian dominance. It was not until the Balkan wars of the beginning of the twentieth century that Serbia and Montenegro became independent. Greece and Bulgaria cast off Turkish rule even earlier. And only the war of 1914-1918 brought in its wake the unification of the major South Slav nations into one state—the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

However, the Yugoslav Kingdom failed to resolve the problems of the South Slavs. Essentially it was founded upon the premise that Serbia was the leading nation and all others subsidiary. Yugoslavia was torn by internal dissension. The failure to solve the national problem was driving Yugoslavia towards destruction. In April, 1941 the old Yugoslavia indeed was destroyed. The Germans, Italians, Rumanians and Bulgarians cast themselves upon the helpless country. The future of Yugoslavia seemed hopeless.

And yet it was only a few days after that that partisan struggle began under the slogan of the unity of all Yugoslav peoples against the enemy. The South Slavs felt that more united than divided them. Serb, Montenegrin, Macedonian, Croatian, Slovene, Bosnian and Herzogovinian rose almost as one to fight for freedom. In the course of bitter partisan battles the new Yugoslavia was forged as a federation of six equal national units.

Here is how the Minister for Crotia, Doctor Pavel Gregoric sums it up: "When Belgrade was liberated, the Government for the first time was formed on a federative basis. Ministries were established for each federal unit within the union. We no longer fear one another. We no longer compete or fight for favors. The struggle has united us. We work with one another."

"Is it planned to continue these ministries indefinitely?" the Minister was asked at the conference where I met him.

"No. After the Constituent Assembly when the new Parliament is created and elected, the need for state ministries will disappear. There will be a two-house system: one to which members will be elected by means of proportional representation, the other composed of an equal number of delegates from each constituent unit. The two house system will amply suffice to care for our federal and federative needs."

"How was your national question solved?" the Minister was then asked.

Croatian Case

Gregoric was thoughtful. "You must understand," he said after a pause, "that before, in old Yugoslavia, no nation was satisfied. But now that we have union, we Croatians and all nationalities feel free and equal. We know that we can get an equal deal. But all Yugoslav nations also know that for their liberation they owe a debt of gratitude to the Serbs who first raised the banners of struggle against the enemy. We Croatians only joined in 1942-1943, when the second session of the A.V.N.O.J., the national liberation council, decided to adopt the federal principle for Yugoslavia."

"Why were the Croatians not among the first to rise in rebellion?"

"There are many historic reasons for this," Gregoric replied. "The strongest Party in Croatia for many years was the Croatian Peasant Party formed by the Radic brothers. These men did yeoman work. They brought political consciousness to masses of peasants. But one of the Radic brothers died; the other was killed in Parliament. Doctor Matchek came to leadership. At this time the Croats were very dissatisfied with the policy of the Yugoslav Government. One had to have considerable political clarity to see that were Yugoslavia smashed Croatia too would be lost.

"Matchek did not see this. His paper *Khorvatski Dnevnik* sang praises of Germans and Italians. As a result many did not feel themselves threatened when the Germans invaded the country. Matchek did all he could to place barriers upon the resistance movement. And when Pavelic came to power, forming his so-called Sovereign Croatian State under German and Italian aegis, Matchek called upon the Croatians to support this state. But to the people the Pavelic state meant the state of the bloody Ustachi who were massacring thousands, above all Serbs living in Croatia. In 1942-1943, no longer able to ensure oppression, people rose and first among them the Croatian Serbs. Towards the end of 1943 Croatians began to flock to the Partisans. The Croatian Partisan Staff was formed in which Croatians held full leadership. The national problem was solved in the course of battle against the enemy."

The same explanation was given by Croatia's Premier, the 33-year-old Vladimir Bakaric.

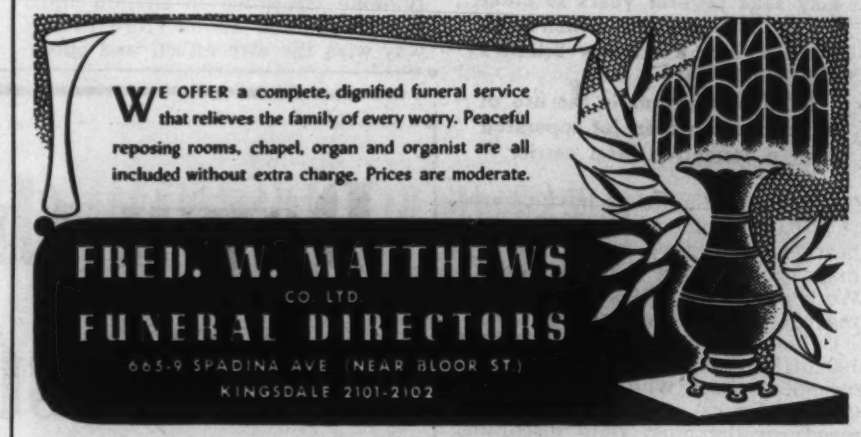
"We have achieved mutual brotherhood in mutual struggle," he said. "We help one another now. Those groups which fostered national hatred have been smashed physically and politically. No one has been left to damage our national unity."

Complications of Unity

This problem of national unity is even more complicated than appears on the surface. For instance in at least one part of Yugoslavia, Voyevodina, there are six national groups living side by side. Their history has also been one of grave and ceaseless conflict. Here in this breadbasket of Yugoslavia live 700,000 Serbs, 200,000 Croatians, 350,000 Hungarians, 80,000 Slovaks, 40,000 Russians, 60,000 Rumanians. There also were some 300,000 Germans most of whom have been interned and their property confiscated. Only such as have been Partisans or can prove that they did not support the enemy have been left alone.

In creating the new Yugoslav state, the Voyevodina Government has had to devote special attention to the National question. It has done very well indeed under the circumstances. Each nationality has been granted the right to proportional representation in government organs. Of the 150 members of the Voyevodina Government 74 are Serbs, 22 Croats, 36 Hungarians, 8 Slovaks, 6 Rumanians, one Jew, three Russians. Each nationality has its papers. The Serbs, Hungarians and Croats have dailies; the others have weeklies and semi-weeklies. Each nationality has schools in its own language and the Russian schools now organized are the first such institutions in the whole many-century long history of the Russians in these areas. The courts also are founded on the basis of proportional representation and all inhabitants of Voyevodina can use their own native tongue, if need be with the aid of interpreters.

During our visit to Voyevodina the Government was naming 25 added deputies to the National Assembly which was then preparing to meet in Belgrade. The composition of this list casts considerable light on the functions of democracy in Jugoslavia. It



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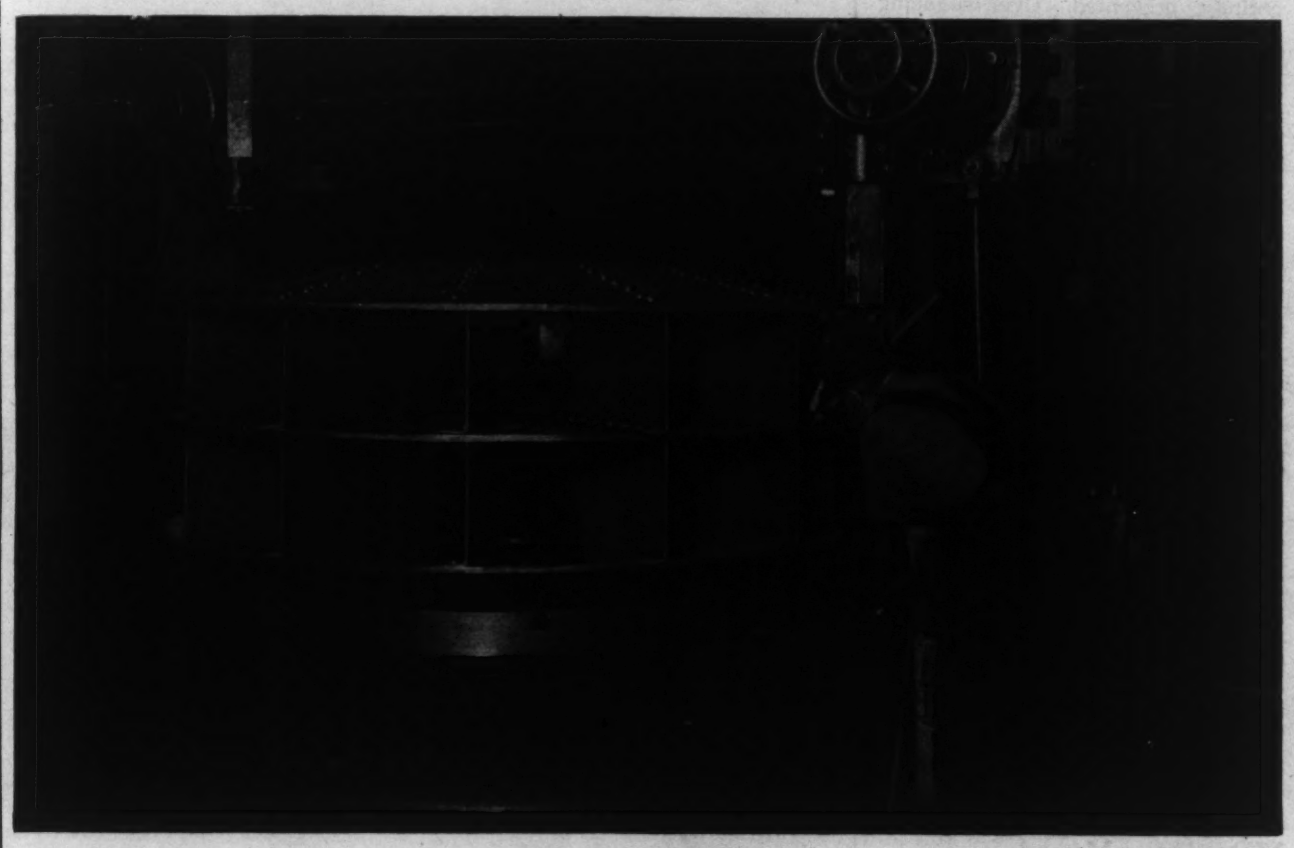

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War-scarred Southampton was re-opened recently when the famous Cunarder, "Queen Mary," docked for the first time since she ceased to be a luxury ocean liner in 1939, and became the world's largest troopship.

must not be forgotten that this was a list of appointments, since elections are yet to be held. The Government proposed the inclusion in this list of one Serb member of the Nationalist Party, two Serb democrats, one Serb non-party member, one Croatian communist, four Croatian Republican Party members, two Hungarian communists and three Hungarian non-party members, one Slovak communist, and two non-party Russians. In addition the nine former members of the National Assembly, all Serb communists, elected during days of Partisan struggle, were to remain.

At the lovely village of Petrovac in Voyevodina we spoke to the leaders of the Slovak community founded here some 200 years ago. These Slovaks are deeply nationalistic. They told us that under the Hungarians they were savagely persecuted. Old Yugoslavia, too while permitting certain rights, did not provide all the liberties to which they felt they were entitled. Slovak was only taught in lower classes. There were no Slovak higher schools. When the enemy came the Slovaks rose in revolt and sent their best sons to the Partisans. They formed their own National Liberation Committee under Jan Balash, who after liberation was re-elected chairman of the Committee by secret ballot. He is a farmer. Today, he told us, there is a Slovak high school in which Serb is taught as a subject. All professors and principal are Slovak. There are four residences for students who come from the interior. More than 120 Slovak teachers are employed in primary schools. A Slovak Paper the *Glas Ludu* is published.

"We Slovaks have obtained our freedom only in Free Democratic Yugoslavia", School Principal Andrej Siralski told us.

So the national question is being solved. But not painlessly and not without opposition.

The Assembly Question

In August the Government brought down a law concerning the calling of the Constituent Assembly. This law was discussed in the National Assembly (Skupshchina) and caused the first party rift in the new Yugoslavia. All 13 deputies who are members of the Democratic Party voted against it, while 375 other deputies supported it. What was the law?

It proposed a two chamber Constituent Assembly. The first would be composed of one delegate for every 40,000 inhabitants elected by national ballot. The second, to be called the Chamber of Nationalities was to be composed of 25 representatives from each of the six federal units and in addition 15 from Voyevodina and 10 from Kosovo and Metokhia.

Argued the leader of the Democratic faction Savko Dukanatz:

"According to the opinion of my group, article 2 of the proposed law establishing a two chamber system of the Constitutional Assembly, deprives the latter of sovereignty. We believe that the question concerning a double-chamber or single-chamber system should be decided by the Constituent Assembly itself."

Vice Chairman of the Skupshchina, Edward Cardel replied:

"The law concerning the Constituent Assembly clearly reflects the conquests of the national liberation struggle of the Yugoslav people and is based upon wide democratic principles. From my whole heart I join the declaration that those who reject the two chamber system are insincere when they declare themselves to be partisans of federation. In this war, as during the whole period of existence of Yugoslavia we have learned to judge people not according to their words but their deeds, and those who do not agree with the principle of federation should declare so openly and not simply say that they oppose the two-chamber system of the Assembly."

There is no doubt that the law will be followed by the Assembly as the basis for the future Yugoslav Parliament. From now on both chambers will have to agree on laws and the nationalities will feel safe within their community of federated nations.

The solution of the national problem is a great achievement of Marshal Tito and his aides. Without this a united Yugoslavia would be impossible. With it, the slate has been cleared for further progress.

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By O. T. G. WILLIAMSON

Northern Ontario, says this writer, is the next great area to be settled and developed.

It is ready for development as few tracts of virgin land have been ready in the history of immigration. It is a natural. Apart from all its other advantages, it has a local market for its products. The mining activities in the country have completely reversed the conditions for land settlement.

As a postwar medium for relief from economic disturbances, Northern Ontario will take first place, according to Mr. Williamson.

FRONTIERS are quite as much related to a mental attitude as they are to geographical considerations. The defeatism which bemoans the lack of new land for exploitation is as inert as it is unimaginative. As a matter of cold fact there are frontiers all about us to be pushed back just as there were in our grandfathers' time. The story of human progress, on this continent at least, has been a continued story of the pioneer. The pattern was especially marked in the United States. In every time of crisis there was a new and farther West to conquer. Economic strains were relieved by mass migrations and each new wave of settlement brought in its train the products of the industrial East.

It is a strange paradox that the process of escape from intolerable conditions prepared the way for an ever-increasing flood of immigration. The early American migrations were by people of native American stock. Land settlement by European immigrants came, on a large scale, only after the land had been proved and railways made it readily accessible. It was hard-bitten Americans from New England, Pennsylvania and Ohio who manned the prairie schooners. Hans, Olaf and Ivan rode in colonist cars.

The easily cultivated plains, where a crop of sorts could be reaped during the first year of settlement, were the attraction. Canada can tell a similar story. The pioneers were men of British stock. The French were in Quebec and stayed there in those early days. Our plains, cut off by the rocky shores of Lake Superior, were desolate until the steel thread of the C.P.R. was stretched across the continent to make possible Confederation. Then and then only did the alien immigrant come in to possess the land. He came to such effect that our pessimists go so far as to declare that Canada is through as a land affording space for large-scale immigration.

Sixteen Million Acres

For anyone in Ontario to say that we have no land for settlement is merely an admission that he knows little about Ontario. There are sixteen million acres, within a five hundred mile radius of Toronto, virtually untouched. The writer has just completed a tour by motorcar of much of the agricultural development of Northern Ontario. It was an astounding trip. Having known something about the country forty years ago, he was prepared for a moderate development at the head of Lake Temiskaming and for an occasional "bush" farm along the railway. He was not prepared to ride through miles of cultivated country. He did not expect to see fine herds of Holstein cattle or apiaries producing tons of fireweed honey. In the wildest flight of his imagination, he could not have predicted the riot of color that is a Northern garden. Certainly he would never have located them at Moose Factory or Moosonee. By comparison Southern Ontario gardens are anaemic.

The land is there, fully proved as to its fertility. It is served by roads and railways. It is interlaced with hydro-electric power. It needs only a comprehensive, intelligent policy of settlement and the provision of storage and processing facilities to make it the finest agricultural district in the province.

The first land settlement took place at the northern end of Lake Temiskaming about fifty years ago. This was limited to a few townships and it was devoid of transportation other than the primitive shipping available on the Lake. Since that time the area of improved agricultural land, in Temiskaming and Cochrane alone, has grown to 175,000 acres. This is not comprised of isolated "bush farms". Areas, miles in extent, are so fully utilized that, apart from the numerous small lakes and trout streams, it has much the appearance of the farming areas of Southern Ontario. The barns are similar and, perhaps because they are newer, better than many of those seen in the south. The ground is gently rolling and the general tendency is to cultivate the higher ground, although much of the bottom land is also under cultivation.

A general description of Northern Ontario, from an agricultural viewpoint, should be of interest. Ontario may be considered that part of the province lying north of the Mattawa and the French rivers. Its agricultural lands may be separated into three districts, of which, the intermediate district alone has an extent of sixteen million acres. This area is centred on the fiftieth parallel of latitude, or roughly that of Winnipeg. The first is the Lesser Clay Belt at the head of Lake Temiskaming with similar areas west to the Manitoba border. Then there is the Great Clay Belt, generally north of the exposed pre-Cambrian shield, in which are to be found the great gold and copper mines. The third area is the coastal plain, approximately one hundred miles in depth, extending to the shores of James Bay. Between this and the Great Clay Belt is a transition area, of no great width, composed of light sand and gravel land. This is essentially pulpwood country.

The impression, too generally held, that Northern Ontario is a land of forbidding rock and impenetrable forest, winter-bound most of the year, is of course far wide of the truth. In much of it you will search for rock in vain. As for the myth of endless winter, one has only to see the flower gardens at Moose Factory for that to be dispelled forever. More prosaically, one may look at the cabbages, lettuce, potatoes or anything but muskmelons, to be assured that a lot of sunshine was responsible for their vigorous growth. Barley, timothy and clover, are also successful crops. This is not to suggest that settlers should yet be established in the coastal plain. That is for the future, but it will come as surely as it is true that our grandfathers successfully overcame the early frosts which cursed their efforts to hack farms out of the bush where Toronto, London and Ottawa now stand.

The area for immediate development lies within the limits of the Great Clay belt. Even here wise selection is not only possible but mandatory. Intensive development, not dispersal, is the crying need. In the past, a hit and miss policy of settlement was allowed. The result has been that areas remote from markets, have been settled. Lacking

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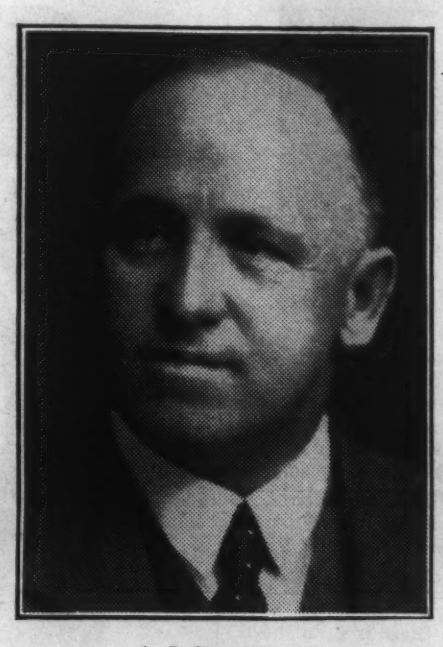
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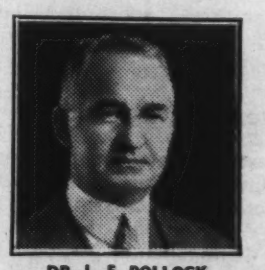
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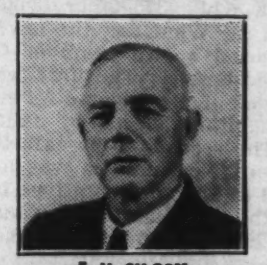
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Russian and British girls are meeting in occupied areas of Germany. A.T.S. girls are seen here with two Russian girl snipers from Stalingrad.

facilities for storage and easy transportation, such farms afford a bare subsistence eked out, to the detriment of farming, by labor in the "bush". The land is so fertile that farming should be the primary objective and it will become so if a proper system of land settlement is rigidly adhered to and facilities for storage and processing of crops are made available.

In this connection it is worthy of note that, at Cochrane, a potato storage and grading plant is now in operation. In addition, this plant will handle grain, eggs and poultry and will incubate chickens for distribution in the area. Other similar buildings should be erected. There is no section of Ontario, south or north, where better potatoes can be grown. In the past storage was virtually impossible and the productive capacity of the country could not properly be developed. The potato storage warehouse at Cochrane has put heart into the people and, in the writer's opinion, there are none in Ontario more worthy of encouragement.

It is hardly possible to describe a typical Northern Ontario farm; but a broad general distinction can be made among them. There are real farms and pulp farms. Before he had ridden far, the writer found that a glance at the fences was generally sufficient for a basis of classification. If the fence posts had tops trimmed at an angle of about thirty degrees to the horizontal and were painted on the exposed end, one could look further with assurance of seeing flowers growing about a neat house; a good barn and well-kept fields of oats or fodder crops. If the fence were nondescript or nonexistent, the house was probably leaning at an angle of thirty degrees and the cultivation limited to a potato patch and marguerites in great profusion. South of Cochrane is the area of good land, well drained and highly attractive, where in the depression days a colony was established composed of out-of-work people from the cities. Almost without exception these have been abandoned. The houses, still in fair repair, are boarded up and a considerable area of valuable land is desolate.

A critical examination of the country indicates only too plainly that great care must be exercised in securing the right type of settler. An experienced farmer, properly located, will prosper. A man who takes a piece of land merely to clear it of the pulp wood, will later be on the verge of starvation. Inexperienced city dwellers, without ambition, will be well advised to stay where they are. Northern Ontario is still a country for the pioneer. That spirit is needed in the North Country just as it is needed wherever rewards are to be gained by hard work. This does not mean that undue hardships must be borne. Given a cleared tract of land, progress would be rapid. The good clay loam breaks easily; new land is particularly fertile land and, in normal times, building materials are readily available.

A land settlement policy, which makes cleared land available in the proximity of markets or a distribution centre, is all that is required. It is noteworthy that the people of the North Country ask little, but if the little they require were freely given, the population might well be doubled within a very few years. Concentration of population would promote community interests so desirable in rural life. It would facilitate the distribution of power; lessen the costs of education and improve the schools, and generally bring to the people of the country the amenities they have been so long denied. It is worth doing in the interests of humanity. It is foolish for the rest of the province to neglect to do it, if they are interested in wider markets for the productions of the south.

Experimental Farm

A few words, at least, should be said about the Dominion Experimental Farm at Kapuskasing. An interesting pamphlet, giving the results of experiments 1936-1940, has been prepared by Mr. J. P. S. Ballantyne, the superintendent. A few personal observations by the writer, who is no farmer, may induce others to secure copies from the Federal Department of Agriculture. The farm comprises twelve hundred acres, of which seven hundred are under cultivation. It is an experimental farm operating not for profit, but to determine the best farming practice for the country and the proper crops to grow. On this basis it grows almost everything, generally with great success, but in the case of eggplant and pumpkins, with little or none.

To dispel beliefs too prevalent in the south, it may be mentioned that cauliflower, celery and sweet corn, are successful crops. The writer saw a twenty-seven acre field of timothy grown with red clover and vetch. He was told it would run three tons to the acre and the timothy, by actual measurement, was four feet tall. Wheat, which will yield thirty bushels to the acre, was flourishing; as were oats, barley and a great variety of forage crops. The cattle, and this is a real cattle country, were specially noteworthy. Honey is produced on a considerable scale. There is none finer than the fireweed honey of Northern Ontario.

Except for its extent, the Experimental Farm looks no different from many other fine farms along the route. Forage crops are everywhere excellent. Many fine herds of dairy and beef cattle are to be seen. Potatoes, for which the North Country will soon be famous, are produced in quantities. It is unexcelled as a pea-producing district. In general, it may fairly be said that anything which may, at this stage of the country's development, be grown, is of superior quality.

It is the writer's opinion that settlement under the provisions of the Veterans' Land Act 1942 might well be undertaken in Northern Ontario; subject only to the stipulations that the land be properly located and cleared, and that only experienced men in good physical condition be considered. The financial provisions of that Act are inadequate for successful operations in southern Ontario. They should be ample, or at least more nearly so, on the lower-priced land of the North Country. The proper type of soldier settler would not only do well, but he would love the country.

He would be a bold man who would predict that the mining wealth of Ontario will be exhausted in a thousand years. Ages before that time, the sixteen million acres of agricultural land in Northern Ontario will be under cultivation and standing on its own feet as an agricultural country. In ten years, it can double its population if a wise and vigorous settlement policy is pursued.

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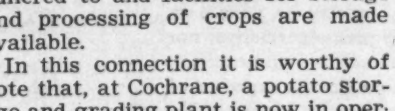

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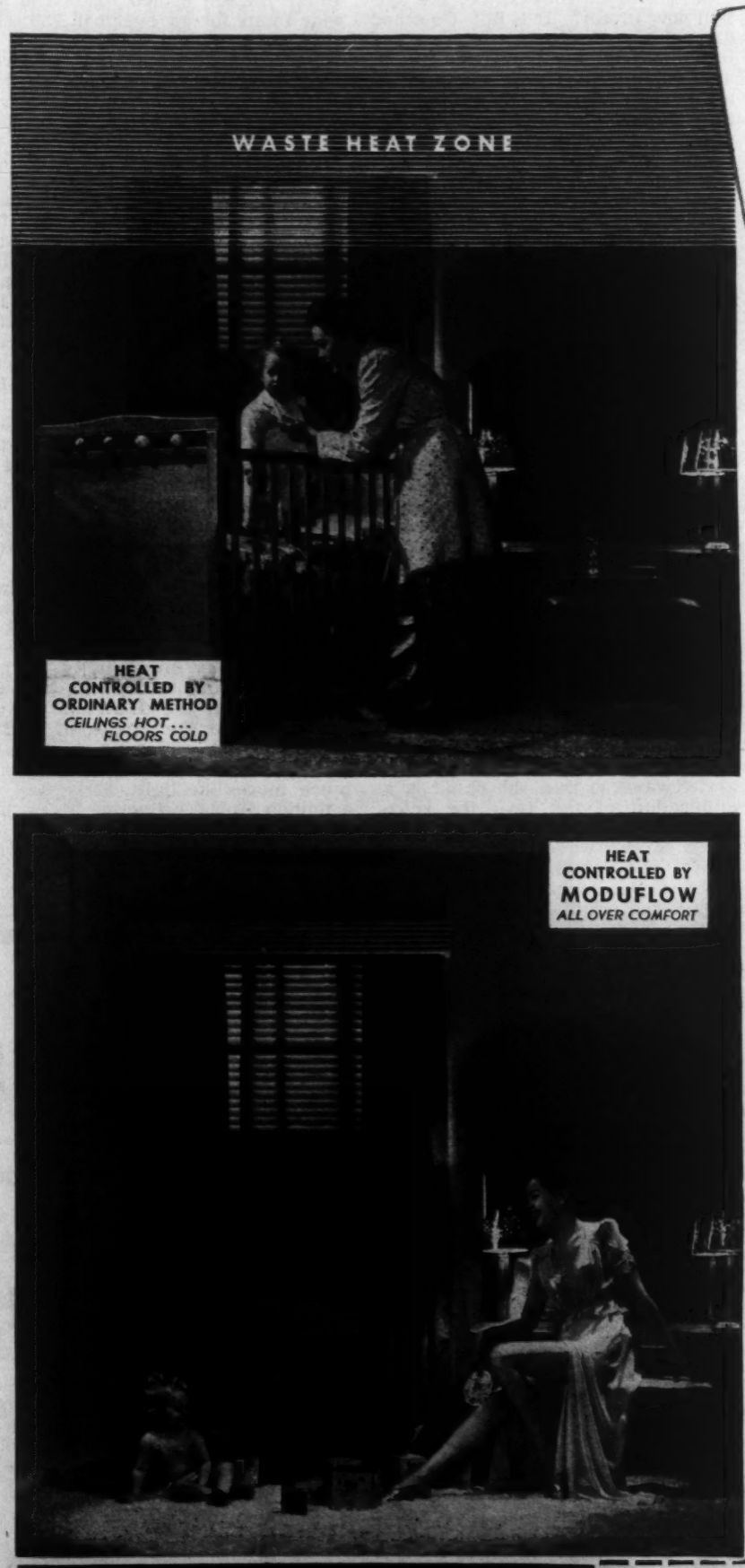

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Canadians Are Now To Enjoy F.M. Radio

By S. G. COOPER

Even in the middle of a severe thunderstorm, Frequency Modulation radio is almost completely staticless and the fidelity of its reception is such that you cannot tell whether the voice you hear comes from the next room or from the studio. Its two main drawbacks are the limited line-of-sight range and the cost of a good F.M. receiver.

CANADA is on the verge of a major revolution in broadcasting—the introduction of Frequency Modulation radio. Since the beginning of the year the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has been operating a trial station at the top of Montreal's Keefer Building on downtown St. Catherine Street, and recording the results in and out of the city's metropolitan area.

Now two considerably higher-powered frequency modulation transmitters are scheduled to be obtained, one to replace the best outfit in Montreal, and one for Toronto. When this equipment is received the first commercial frequency modulation programs in this country will signify the beginning of the end for all but the most powerful of present type radio stations.

What then is frequency modulation that makes it so much better than amplitude modulation, the system now in use? It is not a method of getting nation-wide coverage, and unfortunately only those who live in and around cities will share in its advantages. To understand what it is you need the following information about the mechanics of radio transmission.

A radio station broadcasts an electromagnetic carrier wave, which is just the same as light except that its frequency (number of vibrations per second) is much lower. The ordinary broadcast band ranges from 550,000 to 1,600,000 cycles per second or, as you may be more familiar with it, from 550 kilocycles to 1600 kc. (per second). CBL in Toronto, for example, has a carrier wave frequency of 740 kc.; CBM in Montreal of 940 kc.—940 on your dial.

The human ear can pick up sound vibrations that go up to 15,000 or 20,000 cycles, depending on the individual, although ordinary speech and most music can be fairly well represented if a range of from 50 to 5,000 cycles is used. With this range, the higher notes and harmonics are cut off, and the average ear will readily detect the difference.

When the announcer speaks into his microphone, the sound vibrations are transformed into a varying electrical current. This voice is then fed into the broadcasting transmitter where it changes or "modulates" the carrier wave so that the result is a combination of the two; the voice frequency system rides piggy-back on the carrier wave. Your radio set receives the combined wave, strips off the carrier, amplifies the result—which is the original voice current—and then feeds it into the loud speaker, from which it emerges as a sound wave instructing you to use the only soap that really makes your clothes snow-white.

In the present amplitude modulation, the modulation is done in a way which varies the amplitude or power of the carrier wave. If a voice range of 5,000 cycles is being broadcast, the only variation in frequency is plus or minus 5,000 cycles or 5 kilocycles. This is the reason for all channels in the broadcast band being placed ten kilocycles apart; in theory, at least, it avoids all interference between any two stations side-by-side on your radio dial.

In frequency modulation the voice current varies the frequency instead of the amplitude. In place of a 5-kilocycle spread there is a 75-kilocycle spread, irrespective of how wide the audio range may be. This means that each FM station would cover a spot on your dial 150,000 cycles wide, or that seven stations would use up the entire broadcast band. For this reason FM cannot be used in the standard band, but must be confined to the very high frequencies, where the radio spectrum isn't so crowded.

Before the war the United States Federal Communications Commission had allocated to FM a band between 42 and 50 megacycles (42 million to 50 million cycles) but it has now proposed transferring this band to 78 to 108 megacycles. There are technical reasons for this change, which we in Canada will probably also make; the new band will be thirty million cycles wide, and provide room for an eventual 150 channels, each with a width of 200 kc. At these high frequencies receivers have a tendency to wander off their settings, so that each sideband is widened by 25 kc. to allow for this.

Heaviside Layer

Although theoretically all radio waves are like light waves, low frequency waves such as those of the standard band behave quite differently. Waves from a broadcast band station divide into two parts: the ground wave, which is responsible for reception in the station's local coverage area, travelling directly from transmitter to receiver, and the sky wave, which is reflected off the Heaviside layer before coming to a receiver beyond that station's horizon. This Heaviside layer consists of a layer in the atmosphere made up of particles electrically charged by the energy of the sun's rays; at night, when the sun's influence is removed, the layer moves higher and the reflected sky wave travels farther. This is why long distance reception is better at night, and also why it falls off so badly during a cycle of sunspot activity. Incidentally, fading is partially caused by ripples and movements in the Heaviside layer, which change the angles of reflection of the sky waves.

Radio waves on the FM band act much more like light. They pay no attention to the reflecting layer, but become skyborne and head off to make contact with the planets and stars. This means that only the ground wave can be received, and limits the pick-up distance to the horizon or very slightly farther. Even with a considerable increase in broadcasting power, coverage doesn't improve very much; generally the line-of-sight is pretty close to the range limit. FM transmitters are usually installed on the highest buildings available or on mountain peaks to increase this line-of-sight range. The higher you are, the farther you can see.

FM's advantages are more than enough to outweigh this handicap. **Static, both man-made and natural, occurs as an amplitude modulation, so that FM pays no attention. Receivers will be almost completely staticless, even in the middle of a bad thunderstorm. With the help of a special limited circuit designed to reject any signal below a certain strength, the old hum and background noise so common in even the best AM receivers will be virtually eliminated.**

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instead of being limited to a voice band of 5,000 cycles, reproduction as high as 15,000 can be obtained. In fact, the C.B.C.'s new transmitters are designed to broadcast audio frequencies of this nature. With reception of such fidelity you can't tell the difference betwen a man speaking in the next room and in the radio studio; you will listen to orchestral music of a quality never before heard outside of a concert hall.

Unfortunately, there are several difficulties in the way to receiving this high quality broadcast. Cheap FM receivers will not be able to reproduce much more than a cheap AM set can now, mainly because it costs more than a hundred dollars for a loud speaker capable of handling 12,000 cycles or better. The more expensive sets should be able to reproduce with good fidelity.

The second difficulty is the network question. At present the C. B. C.'s leased overland lines can only handle 5,000 cycles. When the number of FM receivers increases sufficiently, new lines that can carry 8,000 cycles will be added, and later on possibly a 12,000 line. Only the best of trained musical ears can distinguish betwen a 12,000 and a 15,000 cycle range, which makes it unlikely that network quality will go above 12,000, particularly as any improvement means a very large increase in costs.

Range Limit

So, at least for a while, Toronto listeners with good FM sets will hear 15,000 cycle fidelity as long as the program originates in Toronto; when they listen in to a Vancouver or New York program the quality will drop back to 5,000 cycles. Another problem will be rebroadcasting as present recording methods will only handle up to 5,000 cycles, no matter how good both transmitter and receivers may be.

Experiments have shown that, even with the 100-watt trial transmitter on top of the eleven-storey Keefer Building, full coverage of the Montreal metropolitan area is secured. Mount Royal casts a shadow, but sets on the other side still pick up the signal very well, and reception is not marred. Farther away, results are not so good; the Laurentian Mountain area, some fifty miles north of the city, is not covered, except for the mountain tops.

Plans now call for a three kilowatt transmitter, to be placed at the top of a nearby mountain, which will broadcast the full C.B.C. program from eight in the morning until midnight. This increase in power won't affect the range much, but it will ensure a noise-free staticless, high-fidelity reception through an area with a radius of more than fifty miles. Toronto will also get a broadcaster, but its location has not yet been decided. In time, the rest of Canada's cities, large and small, and some of the towns will have frequency modulation transmitters.

FM's apparent limitation, line-of-sight range, will actually be of benefit. At present the broadcast band contains 106 ten kc. wide channels, and there are more than one thousand radio stations in North America which use them. The most powerful transmitters have cleared channels, but the smaller stations share theirs with others supposedly located far enough away to avoid interference. This doesn't always work out quite as well as it should; at night, under good receptive conditions, the interference may be so great that some small stations cannot even cover their own cities, and it is quite possible to find an American or Mexican station coming in more powerfully than your own local station just a few miles away.

This cannot happen to FM stations. As long as they are somewhat more than twice the line-of-sight distance from each other, a host of different transmitters can use the same frequency without interference, and yet each one is assured of perfect coverage over its own local area with less power than it uses now.

For this reason both the C.B.C. local and the small private stations will be encouraged to switch over to FM broadcasting as soon as there are enough receivers available to make the services worth-while. There will of course be an interim period in which both FM and AM will be employed together, and all receiving sets built after the war will probably be able to change from one to the other at the turn of a switch. You can expect slightly higher receiver prices because of this; possibly $10 to $15 more for the lowest-priced models.

It is unlikely, considering our low population density, that FM can be made available to those who live in rural districts very far from cities or large towns, but, as the pressure on the standard broadcast band is reduced by the transfer of the small stations to frequency modulation, the C.B.C. will be able to provide a far improved AM service over its regional transmitters. For example, the Corporation's Prairie regional broadcaster, in Watrous, Saskatchewan, on 540 kc., is of the same power as its Maritime broadcaster, in Sackville, New Brunswick, on 1070 kc., and yet, partially because of its lower frequency, it covers three times the distance and nine times the area.

With the removal of the small stations, the regional frequencies can be adjusted and power increased to provide Canada's farming communities with more than adequate radio coverage, while the urban and semi-urban populations will get far improved coverage with line-of-sight frequency modulation.

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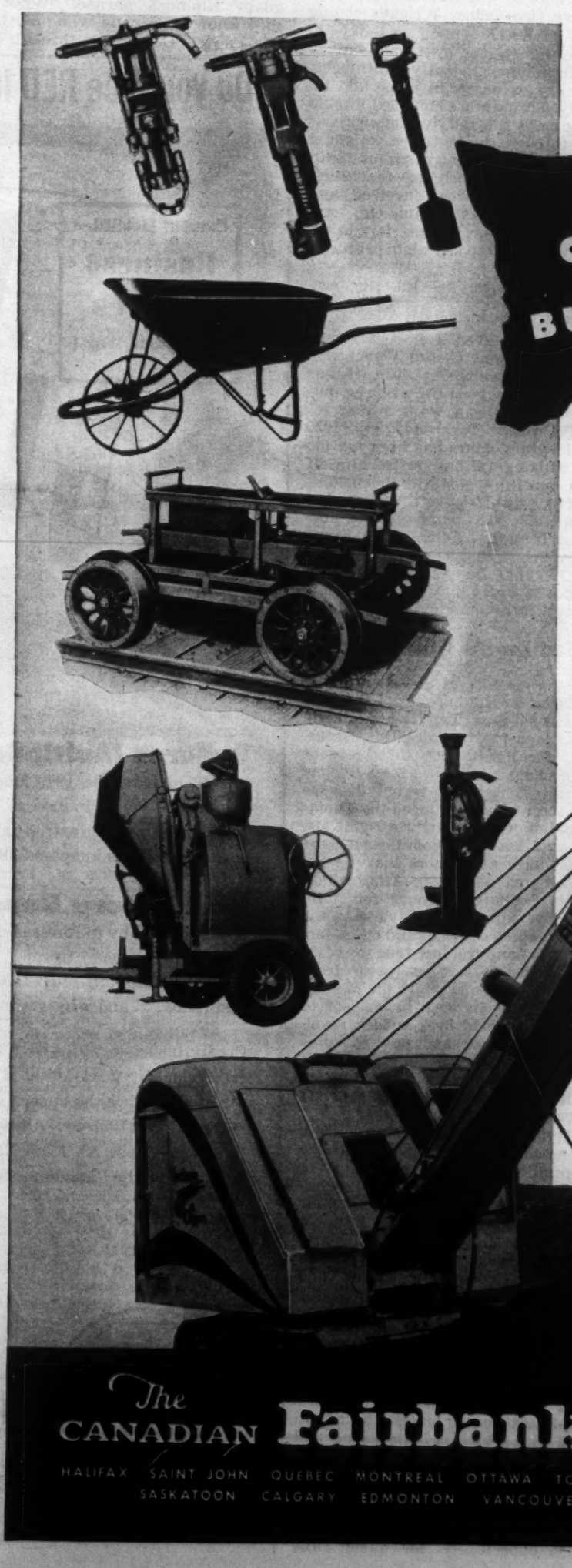

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Training Leaders is a Vital Need in Peace

By A. E. PRINCE

In the long story of wars the world around, one fact leaps to the eye—the importance of a Man to meet every perilous occasion.

The author of this article, Professor of History at Queen's University, points out that in the fierce struggle just ended the Man was present to face the day—Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin for us; Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo for our enemies.

In Canada we have been lax in training our youth for political leadership. The author asks if our young men of talent must always be tempered by business or Law before they can be trusted to apply their brains and energy in wider fields.

IN THE valedictory chapter of his mellow autobiography, "Memory-Hold-the-Door", Lord Tweedsmuir quotes Sir Walter Scott's apt phrase for middle life, "reaching the other side of the hill." Now, at the moment of final victory, both the world and the individual are on the crest of the hill, looking backward down the stiff slopes of the course already run, looking forward hopefully over the other side of the hill on the wide expanse of a land at peace.

To many of us, our fifty-year span of life has been war-obsessed, either under the dark shadows of the storms of war or actually deluged, "thunder driven . . . plashy with flying lightnings round the spurn o' their feet." We were born in the last years of the Victorian era, that halcyon period of peace amongst the Great Powers, (based largely on the invisible supremacy of the City of London finance and the British free market, as E. H. Carr tells us in his recent work "Nationalism and After,") and of a tranquil consciousness of effortless progress—when mankind was borne onward and upward on an escalator, when every day and in every way it thought, *à la Coué*, it was getting better and better.

Neither Plato nor his latter-day disciple, the so-called "Gloomy" Dean Inge, could dint this rosy optimism with the impression that there might be something in the cyclic theory of world progress. But the last fifty years have led men to question the validity of the Victorian graph which shot regularly and uniformly upward, when indeed the Georgian world is, in Sir Thomas More's phrase, "ruffled and fallen into a wilderness." The half-century period has had a mystic significance in both Jewish and Mayan calendars, whilst many economists, like Hansen and Layton, are inclined to recognize a fifty-year periodicity economic cycle, and military historians have noted a recurrence of war-periods every half-century (see Quincy Wright's classic *Study of War*).

But war in our own half-century has been unprecedently continuous, and more extensive in scope and intensity. Sorokin has compiled a table to compare the relative intensity of wars through the centuries, weighted by the duration of war, size of fighting forces, number of casualties, number of countries involved and proportion of combatants to total population. His indices for European wars for the last eight centuries are:

13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
24	60	100	160	500	370	120	3,080

(present war included).

Furthermore, even if it be assumed that the present Global War began as late as September 1939, it has lasted much beyond the average duration of European wars, which for the 278 wars between 1450 and 1930 was 4.4 years. Mars has been far too busy of late, and has puffed himself up to appalling gigantic dimensions, trampling ruthlessly everywhere. Let us hope that the God of War has now been effectually deflated and worn-out by his recent unparalleled exertions, so that he cannot stride with goose-step, or throw his atomic bombs "on the other side of the hill."

A Man For the Crisis

Of the making of books and commentaries on the impacts of the war, there is no end. Let us here single out one or two sociological lessons. First, the importance to society of outstanding leaders. Most "New History" writers of recent decades have scornfully denounced the Thomas Carlyle "Great-Man" theory of history, and have extolled the ideas of Montesquieu and others that "in the great march of human affairs individual peculiarities count for nothing." But, although Carlyle was too apt to ignore economic and other factors, it is none the less true that "incomprehensible leaders appear from time to time to fashion the destiny of a race, for its weal or woe, or to crucify the world by a sudden revelation of violence and power;" thus wrote Sir Neville Henderson, brought face to face with a Hitler when as Berlin ambassador he failed to avert the outbreak of the war.

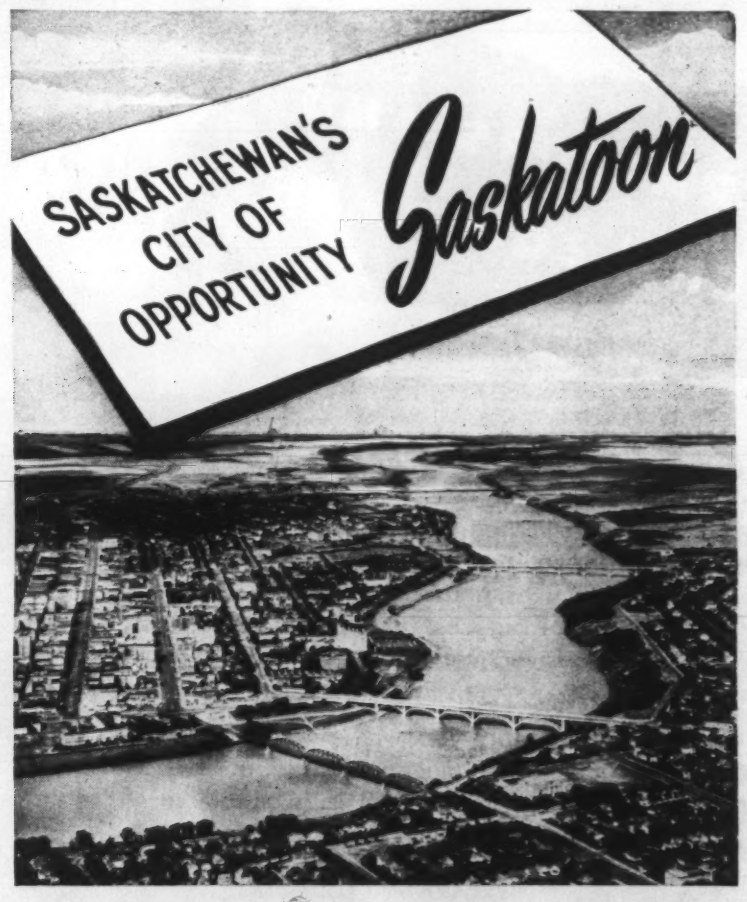
Individual peculiarities of leaders can no longer be ignored, when the potentialities for evil in totalitarian dictators with their cult of Leadership be remembered, e.g. Fuehrer Hitler, Duce Mussolini, Caudillo Franco, and, in Japan, Tojo. To cope with their war-conflagration arose Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin and Smuts, "extra-ordinary" men in the way described by Lloyd George, himself an organizer of victory; "the chief difference between an ordinary and an extra-ordinary man is that when an extra-ordinary man is faced by a novel and difficult situation, he extricates himself by adopting a plan which is both daring and unexpected."

On the other side of the hill, in our educational, scientific and political institutions, we cannot afford to neglect the training of sound leaders; every opportunity for talent and worth must be fostered, through the medium of scholarships, etc. Otherwise, as Tweedsmuir wrote, "The Miltons may remain for ever mute and inglorious, the Hampdens only village worthies. If our society were open-meshed and elastic it should be possible for a shining gift to reveal itself before it is too late . . . so that those fitted to be our leaders should get their feet out of the mire in time to help the world. For in the last resort it is not the machine that matters, but the man." Younger men should be able to find a career in politics, without first expending their main energies on business and law. We need in peace the fresh, idealistic enthusiasms of the men in their 20's or 30's who have fought so gallantly in the war, no less than the wisdom of the experienced elders.

Lesson in Geography

Never before in history has the vision of "One World" been so illuminatingly vouchsafed to mankind. This "total" war has been a lesson in geography, in global geography. To adapt Kipling's phrase, "What do they know of Canada who only Canada know?" Canadians, through personal contacts or news despatches, now do know places to the ends of the earth, Ortona and Okinawa, Murmansk and Madagascar, Stalingrad and Rangoon. They are primed on the Seven Seas, and on the Geopoliticians' "Heartland" land-mass. They are not likely to forget the function of Air Power, but the importance of Sea Power in history, perceived long ago by the American admiral Mahan, has been brought home to them as never before; men from the continent's interior, from Manitoba, have thrilled to the lure—and the perils—of the ocean, the long savannahs of the blue. The Canadian Navy and mercantile marine must not in the future be the forgotten Cinderella.

Canada must never again sink back into Isolationism, nor ignore her imperative need of cooperation, not only with her Good Neighbor the U.S.A., but with the British Commonwealth. Surely the recent discovery of the significance of her coveted uranium deposits should have impressed upon her statesmen the value of the latter connection. Canada is playing a dangerous game if she indulges in a lone-handed policy (in civil aviation etc.)—which may prove a boomerang.



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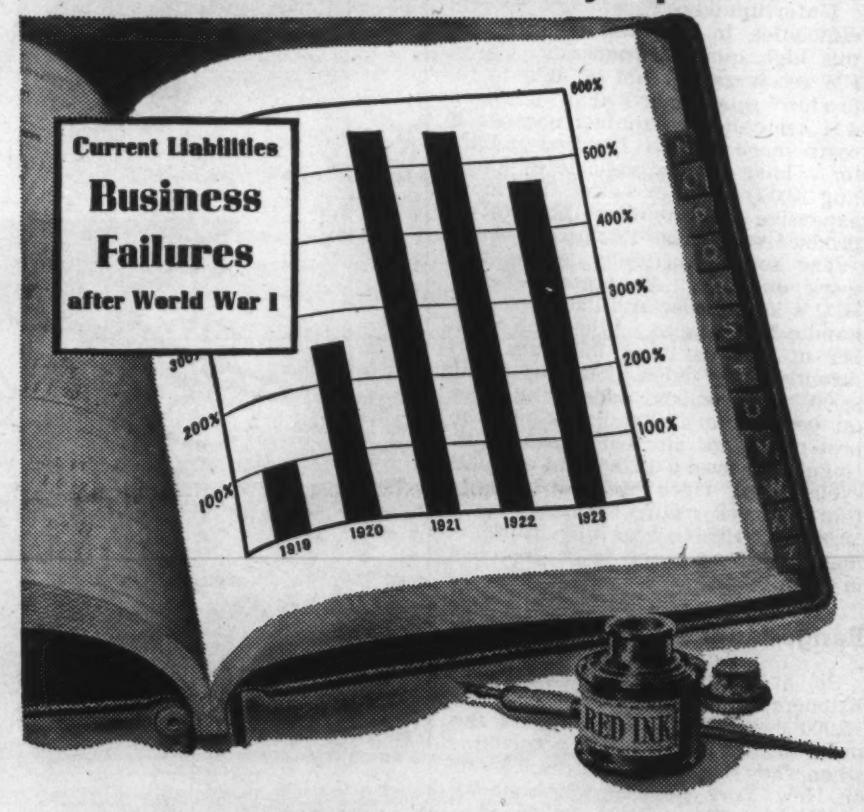

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THE LONDON LETTER

Britain's Coming By-Elections Will Test Labor Popularity

By P. O'D.

AS A RESULT of deaths and peerages—promotions to Heaven or the House of Lords, so to speak—there are some eight by-elections to be fought in Britain in the next few weeks. Eight so far, and probably quite a few more later on, when the new Government sets really about the business of building up its strength in the Upper House, and there are more resignations from the Commons.

In most countries, however high their democratic ideals, it would be pretty safe to say that nearly all these various constituencies would return government candidates, either because the district was already on the band-waggon, or because the by-election would be regarded as a Heaven-sent opportunity to climb up there. No sense in backing the wrcng side, when the match has been won!

In England you never can tell—just part of the general queerness of the English character perhaps. Constituencies seem even to make a point of returning Opposition candidates, for no other apparent reason than to show their independence. And the bigger the Government majority the more apt they are to do it.

In the pending by-elections there may also be a certain revulsion of feeling at work. The true Socialist believers will continue to vote Socialist, but not all the people who helped to put this Government in power were by any means true believers. A good many of them may now feel that the Government majority is too big, that some of the proposed Government measures are too sweeping in character.

Banking on this instinctive British dislike of too much power for any Party, the Conservatives are making a big effort to get back into Parliament some of their Ministers who were bowled over in the landslide. Almost any fair-minded person will admit that the House of Commons is poorer for the absence of such men as Harold MacMillan, Richard Law, Ralph Assheton, and Capt. Peter Thorneycroft. As they are now running for seats that went Conservative in the last elections, they should be safe enough.

Three of the remaining seats were won by Labor, and mav go to Labor again. It is even highly probable, but—well, you never can be sure. There will be a great deal of public interest in these coming by-elections, as an indication of how the country is reacting to the Socialist programme.

Canadian Camp King

Just after the last war—though we shall soon have to stop calling it that—a returned Canadian soldier named Butlin was working for a firm that ran a holiday camp for its employees up among the lakes of Northern Ontario. He spent some pleasant vacations there. Later on, when he came back to England and went into the show business at various seaside resorts, it occurred to him that such a camp would be a boon to the countless holiday-makers forced to live in cramped discomfort, especially on the wet days that form so large and dismal a part of English holidays.

Being the sort of man who believes in backing his hunches, Mr. Butlin set about building one, with a large central building surrounded by a whole series of little chalets, one for each family or group of friends, and with all sorts of facilities for entertainment, dancing, swimming pools, tennis courts. It was a combined hotel and camp, and if you like that sort of gregarious enjoyment—well, it was just the sort of thing you would like. As a matter of fact, English people seemed to like it very much.

That was in 1936. One camp led to another, and Mr. Butlin was well on his way to become the camp king of England, when the war put a stop to his activities. He couldn't build any more camps, and the Army took over those he had built. Now, with the war happily ended and a new Government in power that believes strongly in "holidays-with-pay" for everybody, Mr. Butlin is once more under way with a full spread of sail. It looks as if the whole country will soon be dotted with his camps—not altogether a lovely prospect!

Naturally he hasn't done all this without arousing a good deal of opposition. Even before the war earnest people were writing to the newspapers to deplore his activities. What was to become of unspoiled England—and Scotland and Wales, for that matter—if the energetic Mr. Butlin had his way? Heaven only knows, but apparently he is going to have it.

Revivals Always Difficult

It is more than fifty years since George Alexander first produced "Lady Windermere's Fan". The play had a brilliant success. The situations were considered highly dramatic and daring, the sentiment most moving, and people went about for months afterwards repeating the epigrams with which Oscar Wilde had stuffed it, like a pudding with plums.

Now this story of the erring mother returning, unknown and unrecognized, to save her daughter from the very same tragic mistake as her own, creaks in every joint; the sentiment makes you wonder whether you are expected to cry or to laugh; and the dialogue proceeds in a series of jerks from wisecrack to wisecrack. By modern realistic standards, nobody either talks or acts like a human being, and yet . . . and yet . . . well, there must be life in the old play still, for every now and then some producer has a try at reviving it. Generally it rewards his enterprise—financially at any rate. John Gielgud's present revival promises to be no exception. It is drawing packed houses.

The difficulty with such a production as this is to decide on just the right tone for it. If you play it with entire seriousness, it becomes absurd. If you burlesque it, it just isn't funny enough. Either way you are certain to disappoint about half your audience. There is in fact no way of pleasing them all.

John Gielgud has, wisely or otherwisely, put it on as a period piece, a series of elaborate and glowing Victorian settings, full of plush and silk, of dazzling gowns and superb upholstery — Heaven only knows where he got all the coupons! Against this gaudy background the characters move stiffly, scattering epigrams as they go.

There are delightful players among them, especially Isabel Jeans as the mother and Athene Seyler as the tough old duchess, but the epigrams are too much for most of them. No company could make such dialogue move smoothly and naturally. None the less I must confess that I enjoyed it—funny without being vulgar.

Marriages and War

A good many marriages, it must be admitted, are to be regarded as among the wreckage of war. That kind and very experienced man, the Archbishop of Canterbury, is so concerned about it that he has suggested the formation of "panels of wise and understanding people" to assist in preventing or repairing the damage to family ties. He has called on the mayors and local authorities of the country to set up "advice centres" and to call immediate conferences on the subject.

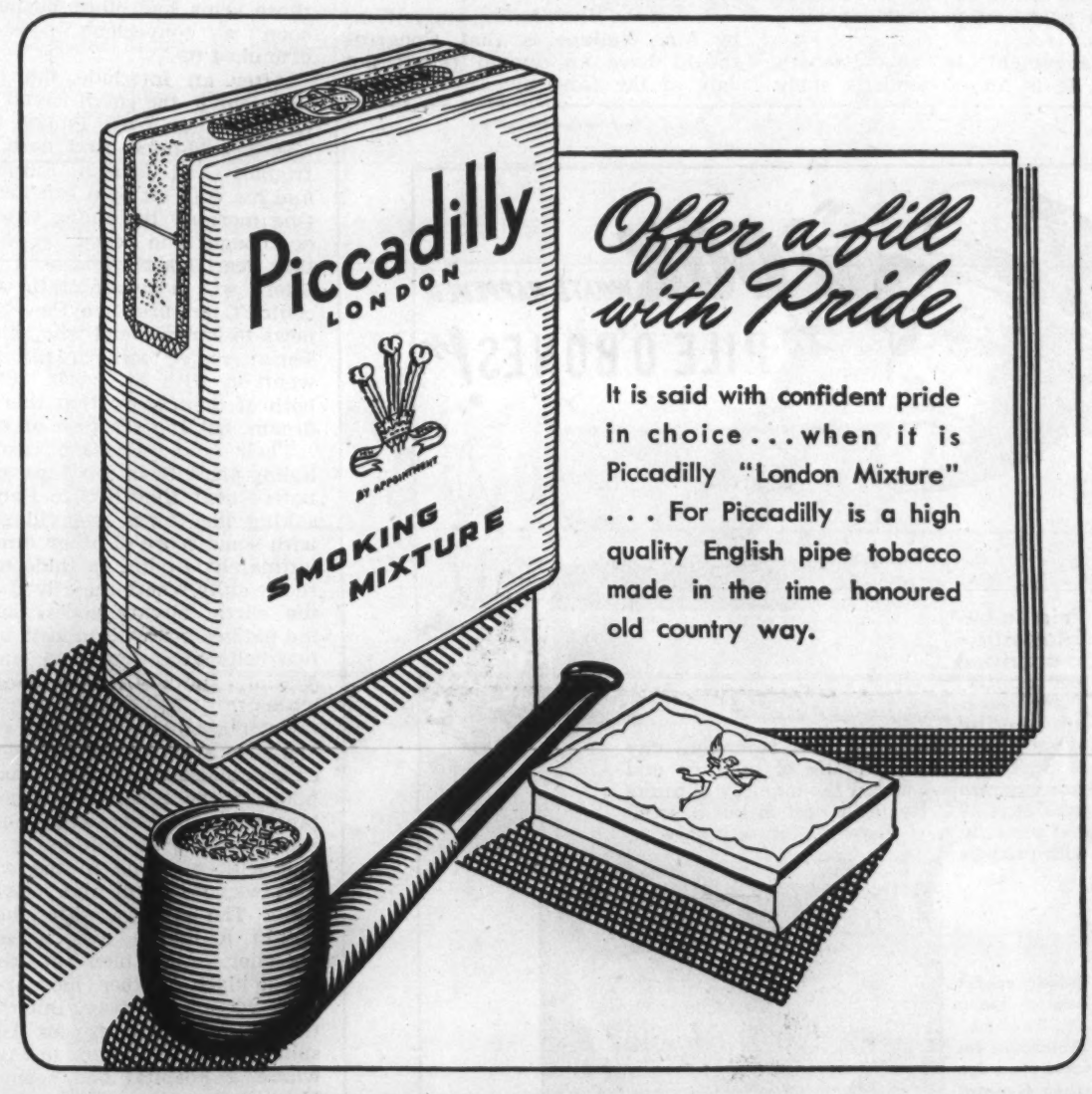
As to the existence of the problem, there can't be much doubt. War is as bad for private morals as for public. Long separations, the break-up of homes, the strain of the times and the general dislocation of life, coupled with the natural human instinct to snatch what pleasure one can find—all this has led a good many wives to go dancing down certain dangerous but inviting by-paths. Husbands, too, perhaps. It is not unknown.

This business of "fraternization," for instance—though why it should be called that, is more than I can say. It certainly isn't with German men that some of our soldiers have been getting on such easy terms over there. "Sororization" would be much more like it, though even that would be a genteel misnomer.

The other day I had a chat with an officer just returned from Berlin, and in the course of it this much-discussed subject came up. He took a humorous and tolerant view.

"What would you expect?" he said. "The ladies are not very attractive—rather lumpish and frumpish, most of them—but they are certainly not hostile. You can hardly look at one without getting a broad smile of invitation. And to a good many of our chaps almost any girl is better than no girl at all. But there is a lot too much fuss made about it. It isn't nearly so bad as people seem to think, but — well, dash it all, the army isn't some sort of cloister. And most of these poor chaps have been a long time away from home."

So there you are. No doubt the good Dr. Fisher has reason to be anxious about the reestablishment of marriage ties. The only question is whether or not the method he suggests is likely to do much good. There are problems that no committee or advice centre, however wise and understanding, can be expected really to solve. The best hope lies in the fundamental loyalties and decencies of human nature—that and the necessity of remaking life somehow. To forgive is good, but to forget is better. Let us trust that sooner or later they will.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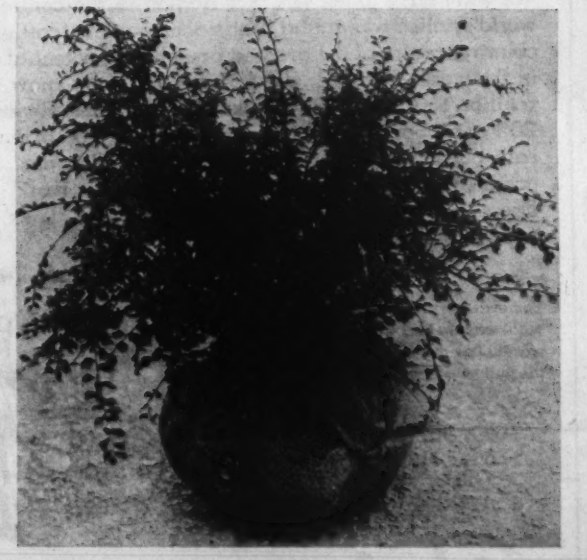

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Former Vice President of U.S.A. Plans For Postwar Production

SIXTY MILLION JOBS, by Henry A. Wallace. (Musson, paper, $1.50.)

FROM a man popularly supposed to be a Radical, if not a Socialist, comes this extraordinary tribute to what Free Enterprise can do, and must do, if the United States is to avoid slipping into another postwar depression. Instead of enlarging the responsibilities of the State until it becomes a universal Santa Claus, Mr. Wallace sees it as sort of umpire—even as it has been in wartime—stimulating private action, guarding the rights of Capital as well as of Labor, promoting enthusiasm, finding or creating new markets; in general, underwriting prosperity by advancing an ounce of help in order to create a pound of profitable private business.

The argument is no visionary dream. It is an economist's study based on dependable statistics and on mathematical probabilities. It contrasts the national cost of unemployment with the cost of encouraging and stimulating general business. It assumes little or nothing. Even the assumption that most American business men have enthusiasm, diligence and initiative is based on the author's personal knowledge and experience, private and public.

The book is illustrated by a series of charts showing the variability of employment against a constant of possible production, the probable increase of employment in variety of activities, the average distribution of consumer-income, the impact of taxation, etc.

One of the illuminating suggestions by Mr. Wallace is that Congress should have an annual report not only of the Government's past and proposed expenditure, but an overall summary of the income and expenditure of all business so that a threat of over-production and unemployment might be perceived in time to correct it. The correction should be a shared job between Business and Government.

In a time when every casual thinker and writer appears to have a Plan this one, by a man of knowledge and experience in the field of public administration, deserves the most attention.

•

In Hiding from the Japs

GUERILLA WIFE, by Louise Reid Spencer. (Oxford, $3.00.)

A GIRL from Montreal fell in love with an American mining engineer. Nothing original in that! But he accepted a job in the Philippine Islands and couldn't come back to marry her. So she would go to him, and did, finding her man at Manila with his arms full of red roses—temporarily. In a moment those arms had other business, and soon a convenient parson was drummed up.

After an interlude the engineer was sent to the small island of Masbate, not far from Panay, to manage a gold-mine, and here, among friendly and helpful Filipinos, he and his wife set up a gracious home. One morning the young wife heard, or thought she heard, on the radio that Pearl Harbor had been bombed. There was a lot of static and she couldn't be sure. She flew with the news to her husband who said "Nonsense; you've been dreaming," and went on with his work. But soon both of them knew that this was no dream, but the sharpest of realities.

Their island was too small as a hiding-place from the Japs and in a native boat they fled to Panay forsaking the towns and villages and, with some score of other Americans, ultimately finding a hideout in a rocky gully where they lived close to the earth, buying necessities from the natives not with money, but with two bolts of cotton cloth, and compassing the difficult art-of-doing-without.

But the Japs came within smelling distance and further evasions became necessary. That meant long hikes in the hills, with shoes dropping off from wear, with short commons in food as well as in clothes, and with a friend in the company who was pregnant and nearing her time. The babe was safely born and within a month was a seasoned traveller. And then at the last hiding-place another more personal babe was on the way. But the fugitives were rescued by an American submarine and taken to Australia where a hospital bed seemed like Heaven.

That is the story Louise Reid Spencer tells without heroics, with humor and pathos, even with a gentle nostalgia for the comradeship of the adventure. It's a brave book, a happy book; one to read and reread, mainly because of its simplicity, its absence of self-pity and the completeness of its detail.

•

A Postwar Novel

HOME FIRES BURNING, a novel, by Robert Henriques. (Macmillans, $3.)

AN ARMY nurse comes home to England from the Middle East, deeply concerned about her fiancé, David Sloane, who before the war had been one of the most promising of the younger poets. As an officer in combat he had been magnificent, holding in the cup of his hand the fanatic loyalty of all his men. Then at Salerno he had received a head-wound. While he had recovered and had been sent home there were rumors of a change in his personality, a blotting-out of some of his former interests and enthusiasms. But Jane's friends can give no details, even David's brother Robert is non-committal. So she resolves to go down to the country to her home—and David's home is near—to find out for herself.

Leaving her aunt's stately house in London she sets out in the fog for Paddington Station and falls in with a lost soldier also aiming for the station. In the tempestuous crowd on the platform, waiting, waiting, for a train hours late, the soldier steers her to his own special group, Joe, Ginger and a Canadian sergeant of commanding personality and eerie calm.

The three attached to him have found "home" to be far other than they had dreamed.. Charlie has a faithless wife, Joe and Ginger even less. But with the sergeant they find home where they happen to be, so long as they can light a half-cup of gasoline in a hole and brew a mess-tin of tea. Even the station platform is home, and Jane with memories of Tunis and Tripoli as keen as theirs eases herself into the strange pattern. But Charlie has been wounded in the head and is said to be "different" in consequence. He is a man subject to sudden rage or long periods of apathy. Perhaps David is like that—which the reader will find out.

The theme of the tale is the danger of fascism arising from the frustration and disappointment of the veterans faced by civilian life and civilian thinking. The story is told from within Jane's mind; the past outlined in flashbacks of memory, the present, a confusion of novelties, the future, a goblin-dance of fears. The suspense is artful, the writing rich in characterization and often poetic in quality. Altogether a brilliant novel.

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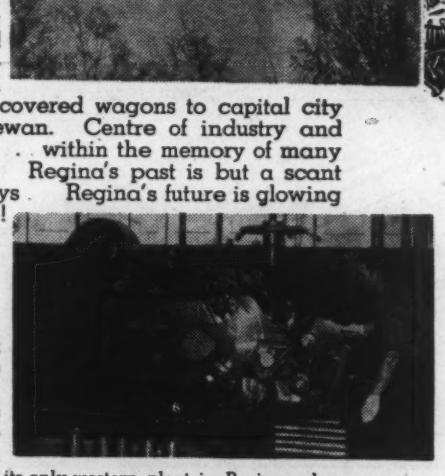

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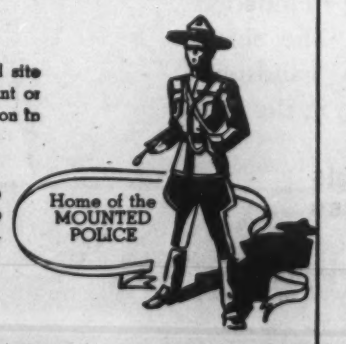

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THE BOOKSHELF

The Making of a Coldstreamer From Variety of Raw Goods

SERGEANT NELSON OF THE GUARDS, by Gerald Kersh. (Winston, $3.00.)

"THERE was the Nelson signal: 'England Expects—' And there is no doubt at all that in every ship in the English fleet, sailors, treated much worse than dogs, and scarred as much by punitive flogging as by battle, growled that England expected a hell of a lot. . . England expected a bloody sight too much . . . and England could go and do something impossible to itself . . . and they were browned-off and to hell with England. Whereupon they fought furiously and won the day."

Here is the key-note of this book which is an attempt to show the eternal contradictoriness of the English who never want to fight but fight like devils, who are mild as new-laid milk — until some foreigner interferes with their way of life, who are ashamed of heroism and do exploits, who are shy as fawns and tenacious as bulldogs.

The author gathers together in a recruits' squad some of the varied types of Englishmen, north, south, east and west, describes them so completely that you can hear each of them breathing, and puts them under a drill sergeant, resolved to make them into Coldstream Guards, or perish in the attempt.

That sergeant is the hero of the book, but the author has a sideways approach— like a hog going to war. The whole life of this paladin is progressively revealed by conversations in the sergeants' mess or barrack-room or pub. Undoubtedly the manner is effective; Mr. Kersh has a positive genius for characterization; perhaps because all his people are "characters." Whether or not he could do "straight" parts as well is another question.

But he can write. Look at this. "Groombridge is a black suburb, a chafed and miserable suburb, uncomfortable with dirt where it is not uneasy with scouring. The dark, flat houses cling under the railway bridges like ticks on the belly of a rhinoceros. The Railway owns them; railwaymen inhabit them. The suburb and the people in it belong to the Railway, because its payday has the awful, the tremendous, inevitability of an act of God."

Altogether a sentimental-realist tale, going its own way; apparently a blundering way, but getting there with cunning efficiency, and sustaining the interest page after page to a fine and unexpected climax.

•

Dying Shanghai

FLIGHT FROM CHINA, by Edna Lee Booker. (Macmillans, $3.25.)

THE International Settlement in Shanghai, before Japan broke-out, was gracious, comfortable, and serenely wise. Tomorrow would be as today, thought the inhabitants, busy with their social duties, and spared all household anxieties by their devoted Chinese servants. The author of this book, a newspaper correspondent, married to a business man John S. Potter, here describes the happy times, followed by the doubtful times and then the despairing times, until the women and children were evacuated in 1940 to the United States, by way of Singapore.

From that day onward the tale is carried on by Mr. Potter who was interned for three years and repatriated by the *Gripsholm*.

•

Speculations

ON THE LEVEL AND ABOVE, by I. Lazar. (Renouf, Montreal.)

A SERIES of meditations on the greatest of all mysteries; the rise, progress and destiny of man, the one reasoning entity in a universe of intuition and non-reason. All the philosophies contemplate the phenomenon, and perhaps each contributes some feeble taper-beam of light. But the darkness is still vast; a darkness that can be felt.

The author wanders among a hundred theories to reach the tentative conclusion that two phases of cognition, physical and psychological, are necessarily only fragmentary, but that there is a third phase of awareness wholly spiritual, in native sympathy with the Absolute.

It is not a novel conclusion. Perhaps there can be no novelty in metaphysics, but the argument is interesting for any who enjoy speculation for itself alone.

•

Birds of Wisdom

COURIERS OF THE SKY by Mary Graham Bonner. (Ryerson, $2.00.)

A MANUAL on the raising and training of homing pigeons, with some interesting tales of their uses for communication in peace and war. Well done both in text and illustrations.

•

Present Day Pamphlets

PEACE WITH PROGRESS, by C. C. Lingard and R. G. Trotter. (Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto, 35c.)

A SUMMARY of the proceedings of the Ninth Institute of Pacific Relations held at Hot Springs, Va., in January, 1945, and of the third British Commonwealth Relations Conference, London, February, 1945. Invaluable for all students of public affairs.

CANADA IN TRANSITION, prepared by the Y.M.C.A. Sub-Committee on Public Affairs (Ryerson, 50c.)

AN appeal to the young to apply themselves to the study of democratic government in order that it may work more smoothly and efficiently. The special problems of today are carefully outlined.

BEHIND DUMBARTON OAKS, by W. L. Morton. (Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 10c.)

THE plan to make the international concert habitual and lasting, fully and carefully stated.

LABOR'S POSTWAR WORLD, by Paul Martin, K.C., M.P. (Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto, 10c.)

AN emphatic appeal to the workers to realize the international as well as national responsibility of Organized Labor, avoiding an "Ourselves Alone" policy which is the actual "broad road leading to destruction."

CANADA MUST CHOOSE, by O. T. G. Williamson (Ryerson, 25c.)

A PLEA for a more generous attitude by Government and people in planning for the service man's return to civil life.

SOLDIER'S RETURN, a digest of a recent broadcasting series of talks on rehabilitation. (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 25c.)

OVER a score of the most eminent authorities on all phases of the soldier's great problem contribute to this valuable pamphlet.

•

Prehistoric Folk

MESA VERDE, by Christopher La Farge. (Jonathan David, Montreal, $3.25.)

LONG before the time of Columbus the cliffs and caves of Mesa Verde in Colorado were inhabited by Indians whose remains of pottery and weaving give proof that they had a comparatively high type of civilization. The archaeologists agree that probably enemy pressure together with drought moved them to desert their homes, leaving their home-treasures behind. Some of the handiwork of the present-day Navajos seems to be based on ancient patterns, and their legends have moments of distinction; perhaps inherited.

The author of this play in verse has assumed that the dispersal was one dramatic event in time and in action and has depicted its human passions with sympathy and dignity. He has given Navajo names to his characters, alphabetical processions, for the most part, which hamper the reader, despite the pronunciation key provided. If staged, the burden of pronouncing the names in the play would be upon the actors and spectators might rest easy in the rhythm and grace of the text.

•

Things Various

COUNT THE PUPPIES, by Jack Dixon. (Oxford, $1.25.)

A GAY picture-book for the half-past-two child by one of the most eminent of press photographers whose hobby is dogs, young and old.

SONG OF ZION, by Clara Barnhard. (Eerdmans Publishing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. $1.25 — American funds.)

AN evangelical novel with the conversion of a Jew to Christianity as its theme.

OUR PROPHETIC HERITAGE, by Ernest Marshall Howse (Ryerson, 75c.)

A SERIES of addresses by the minister of Westminster United Church, Winnipeg, on the lives and messages of the earlier Hebrew prophets. Admirable alike in content and manner they point out to the ordinary reader some of the splendors of the Old Testament.

How Great Britain Armed

DRIVE FOR FREEDOM, by Charles Graves. (Musson, 65c.)

UNDER commission from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited, the author of this book has assembled in some 130 pages the full story of the arming of Great Britain and of the commanding part of that achievement brought about by the patriotic devotion of the motor industry; owners, managers and workers alike. The book is lavishly illustrated. Facts and pictures combine to give an effect not short of thrilling.

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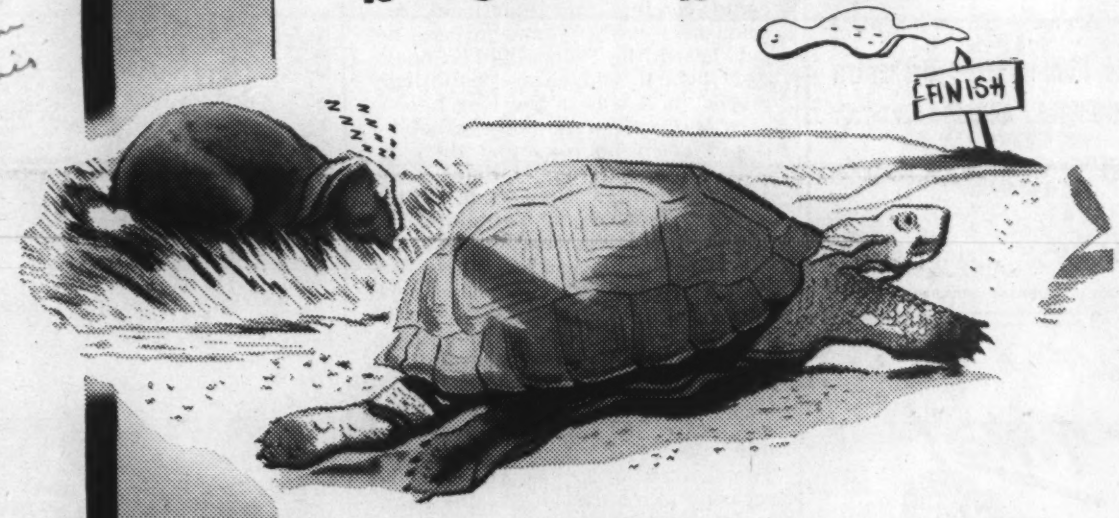

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Beethoven-MacMillan Transcript Canadian Orchestras Flourish

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

FOR purposes of commentary the most interesting episode at last week's Promenade Symphony concert was a new orchestral transcription by Sir Ernest MacMillan of the first movement of Beethoven's Sonata in E minor, opus 27, No. 1. (1814). It is the section of that work which led to its being nicknamed the "Moonlight Sonata"; though there is no evidence that such an image was in the composer's mind. His full title was "Sonata quasi una Fantasia"; but a critic named Rellstab wrote that the first movement reminded him of moonlight on Lake Lucerne, and the epithet stuck. Long ago the work was given another nickname "Laube Sonata," now forgotten. "Laube" means an arbour or a bower, and the name was based on a popular tradition that Beethoven had composed the work under such grateful shade,—even as a Gluck, according to legend, composed his lovely melodies.

However, Beethoven's note-books show that he worked on the Sonata over a period of years. Since it assuredly suggests romantic love in its most delicate manifestations, it may very well be that it was inspired by one or several of the attachments which assailed his highly susceptible nature at the period in which it was written. In the end it became a sort of betrothal gift to his friend and patron, Count Moritz Lichnowsky, on the announcement of the latter's engagement to Fraulein Stummer, a Vienna opera singer.

Sad to say there is something about Bach and Beethoven which tends to make devotees stuffy and priggish when they write about them. The latest life of Beethoven I have read—a most informative work, banishes the epithet "Moonlight" altogether in considering the Sonata in E minor. Some years ago I read an essay on Beethoven by two gifted young writers, who spoke of the Sonata's "unfortunate first movement — an Adagio Sostenuto which once must have been hauntingly lovely, but has been played dry." This gibe illustrates one of the petty vices of music critics—the assumption that, because one is fed-up with a composition, through frequent hearing, it has become unimportant to others. Throughout civilization there are countless adolescents coming into emotional consciousness every year who have not yet heard the "Moonlight" Sonata. For them it will be as "hauntingly lovely" as it was in the long ago.

If my teeth were not synthetic I would often have ground them on hearing other transcriptions, some of them "swing," some "blue." That is why Sir Ernest's legitimate, imaginative and wonderfully resourceful transcription of the Adagio Sostenuto is so welcome. The original was an inspired evocation of the most beautiful possibilities of pianoforte utterance. In translating it Sir Ernest has employed with reverence the loveliest factors in orchestral technique; and the result is a little tone poem of enthralling quality. The Proms orchestra rose to the occasion and responded to his baton in an exquisite way.

Coleridge-Taylor

The whole orchestral program was choice, distinguished, and never ponderous. It was good to hear again "The Ballad in A minor" by Coleridge-Taylor, son of a West African negro doctor and an English mother. Composed in 1898, when he was but 23, it was the first work to bring him substantial recognition. Elgar, unable to accept a commission for a new work to be performed at the Gloucester Festival, suggested that the committee apply to the young colored musician, and the "Ballad in A minor" was the result. It came shortly before the choral and orchestral work "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" which won from the dying Sullivan the tribute, "by far the cleverest fellow among the young men." Coleridge-Taylor, though in England his color seems to have been no handicap, lived and died, for the most part, in poverty. The Ballad conducted with virility and color by Sir Ernest last week is as fresh as though composed this year. Nearly half-a-century ago the young composer anticipated the prismatic richness of fabric which the best young composers of today, everywhere, aim at.

"Omphale's Spinning Wheel" an enduringly charming and brilliantly clever work by Camille Saint-Saens, also has its place in history. When originally heard in 1871 it was the very first symphonic poem to be composed in France; a direct birth of the movement started by Liszt (of whom Saint-Saens was a deep admirer) to tie up music with literature and the pictorial arts.

Pianistic Unbalance

Sad to report, Grace Sharp Castagnetta, guest artist at last week's Prom was disappointing. Scattered through the musical centres of Canada there must be at least fifty young pianists more talented. Her right hand is facile and fluent, with graces of touch; her left hand produces nothing of importance. The lack of power in numbers which demand mellow volume response in the lower octaves created a distorted effect. The most lamentable example of the inadequacy of her technique was Ravel's lovely and subtle "Alborado del gracioso." It was easy for her to get by in an old jingle like "The King's Hunting Jig" by Dr. John Bull; and in numbers like the Kreisler-Rachmaninoff "Love-Song." In the Chopin Concerto in E minor there was dreary lack of expression and contrast. The pianist, has won some fame as an improvisator; a trick in which many organists are adept but which few pianists bother with, except for private relaxation. There was a smart use of progressions in an Etude based on four notes suggested by the audience. She is also resourceful in improvising variations on tunes called for by listeners, but a more sensitive musician would have refused to try the stunt on Debussy's "Clair de Lune."

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Ernest Johnson, Manager

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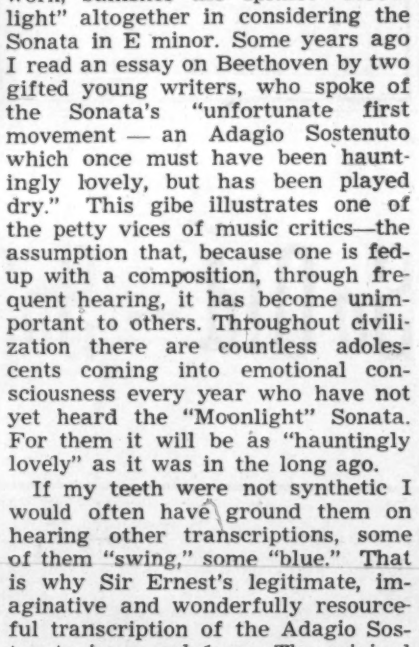

Lansing Hatfield, Metropolitan Baritone, guest artist at the Promenade Symphony Concert, Varsity Arena, Sept. 27. Russell Gerhart will appear as the guest-conductor.

HERE is a distinctly modern idea in living room design. Almost one whole wall is of beautiful plate glass. It's just like sitting on the porch and looking out on the garden. Stimulating daylight comes into every corner of the room. If you wish, Venetian blinds, instead of drapes, can be installed to control the light and give a charming effect. The panels of P.C. Glass Blocks, while not load bearing, illustrate another interesting use of Glass in the modern home.

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PILKINGTON GLASS

Canadian Orchestras

The first anniversary of the Ottawa Symphony Orchestra as reorganized under the direction of Allard de Ridder was celebrated by a concert which drew an audience of 6,400 people. Since the population of Toronto is at least five times that of Ottawa, this is a most significant showing. The box office record for all Canada was attained here with the Oscar Straus concert at Maple Leaf Stadium on July 31 when the attendance was 16,000. In ratio of attendance to population the Ottawa showing doubles that figure. The concert was the last of a summer series sponsored by Lawrence Freiman, a wealthy musical enthusiast. The opening of subscriptions for a winter series was announced by Mayor Stanley Lewis, who said that Mr. de Ridder could not be praised too highly for the devoted labor which had brought the orchestra to popular success. The Mayor made a direct appeal to the Dominion Government to include a suitable bowl for summer concerts and a large modern music hall in its plans for the beautification of the capital.

The Vancouver Symphony Orchestra which has been running on a guest conductor basis for several years, commences a subscription series of ten Sunday afternoon concerts covering six months, on Oct. 7 with Izler Solomon, director of the Columbus (Ohio) Symphony Orchestra on the podium. Gregori Garbovitsky of Vancouver will conduct the second; after which there will be four events conducted under William Stenberg, conductor of the San Francisco Opera; and two each under Leonard Bernstein and Antal Dorati, both internationally famous baton wielders. Albert Koldofsky, concert master will play a concerto at one of the Steinberg events. Mr. Koldofsky and his brilliant wife, the pianist, Gwendolyn Williams, recently scored a triumph in a joint sonata recital of modern music in Santa Barbara, Cal.

Tidings come out of Russia that Dmitri Shostakovich has produced his Ninth Symphony. Thus he has reached the total of Beethoven, more than doubled that of Brahms and exceeded that of Tchaikovsky by 50 per cent. However there are other modern Russians, Miaskovsky, for example, who have composed more. It is good news that Shostakovich has gone back to the light and graceful style that marked his First Symphony, which brought him immediate fame when he was but 19; and which, while markedly individual, was based on the ideas of the amazingly prolific symphony writers, Mozart and Haydn. The new work, though in five movements, runs but 25 minutes and is said to be infectiously gay, as Shostakovich can be when in the mood. Altogether it is in complete contrast to the overboomed Seventh or "Leningrad" Symphony, which, now that the war is over, nobody wishes to hear again.

THE FILM PARADE

In Movie-Going As In Swimming The Trick Is In Relaxing

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

SINCE "Thrill of a Romance" I am about convinced that the good moviegoer, like the good swimmer, is the one who can just relax and trust himself to the Medium. The movies are a special element and you must accept the laws they impose. Otherwise, you are likely to gag and splutter.

The inexperienced movie-goer, for instance, is almost certain to splutter and gag over Mr. Lauritz Melchior's role in this film. This is a mistake. Mr. Melchior is in there as a comedian, because that's the only way that an operatic singer, whose specialty naturally isn't his looks, can hope to cash in on the rewards of the screen. He sings, to be sure. As one of the guests at the fabulous resort where Esther Williams displays her charms and swimming prowess, the opera star sings all over the place — at the swimming pool, on the terrace, in the coffee shop and cocktail bar. But while his singing is impressive it isn't as important to the plot as his Foxy Grandpa role in relation to the young lovers or his extravagant anguish over his diet of shredded carrots.

Unpractised movie-goers too are likely to gag at some of Van Johnson's lines, (e.g. his references to his pet star, which he calls George.) And people who like to keep their feet on the bottom will almost certainly begin to flounder once they find themselves in the depths of the plot.

For the benefit of the latter group, then, the story is about a beautiful swimming instructress (Esther Williams) who meets and marries a brisk young executive, inventor of a wartime product called Practicon. He has important business connections in Washington and on his wedding day he hustles off to the Capitol to sell his Practicon before the marriage can be consummated. (The word isn't used but its general connotations are profusely illustrated.) The abandoned bride then takes up with a lonely young airman (Van Johnson). Since he can't swim a stroke she gave him lessons and within a week the heroine's encouragements plus the romantic surroundings and the serenades of Mr. Melchoir have done their work—he is deep in love and can swim like a fish. The love affair is beamingly abetted by Singer Melchior who hints (though not in so many words, you have to know your Medium) that a few words muttered over a girl by a clergyman shouldn't be allowed to stand in the way of true love's consummation. (Darn, there's that word again!) Anyway it all works out fine in the end, thanks to a special twist invented by one of the geniuses employed by the industry to placate and circumvent the Hays Office.

Under the circumstances the best thing to do is just to relax and float happily along with the technicolor flood. You'll find there's enough buoyancy to keep you up and that the whole experience is very soothing and agreeable. Certainly it's no strain to look at Esther Williams whose good looks are such a career in themselves that one wonders why she bothered to take up swimming at all.

It's a little more difficult to relax with Betty Hutton but it isn't impossible. If you make up your mind to it you can just lie back and let yourself be carried along on the powerful tide of the Hutton personality.

Betty Hutton's energy and her capacity for making a lot of loud, vital noise have been given plenty of scope in "Incendiary Blonde" which purports to be the biography of Texas Guinan. I don't know a great deal about the career of the great hostess of the Twenties; but I have a feeling that if the shade of Texas were hovering anywhere about the lobby as we came out after the final affecting fadeout, it might have been heard muttering its familiar greeting: "Hello suckers!"

According to the film account Texas Guinan had one only love in her life, a sporting character named Kilgannon, played here by Arturo de Cardova. Fate, and the tireless ingenuity of script-writers kept the two apart right up to the end, and this, with some stirring glimpses of the heroine's nightclub life on Broadway, constitutes most of the story.

Mrs. Morrison, wife of Britain's → Deputy Prime Minister cheerfully takes over what was always Herbert's job. But he hasn't much time now, for mowing lawns and other chores.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Careers: Optometry a Profession of Growing Interest to Women

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

WOMEN are becoming increasingly aware of the many advantages of optometry as a career and year by year girls in growing numbers are entering colleges of optometry. Last year 25% of the total number of students who enrolled in the freshman year of the College of Optometry of Ontario were women. Optometry is signally suited to women. Great physical strength and endurance are not required, but rather tact, patience and understanding. The work is pleasant and interesting and lacks some of the disagreeable aspects of other health services.

Working conditions are good. If you are a qualified optometrist your practice is confined to an office. You may establish your own hours of work. You are not subject to night calls but may make appointments to suit your own convenience. You rarely have to work under pressure. Above all you have the satisfaction of knowing that your work contributes to the welfare of humanity. Your success as an optometrist depends entirely upon yourself, upon your ability, and your diligence.

As optometry is still in its infancy you may not be well acquainted with the nature and scope of the work and with the place which it now holds in the field of visual care. Up until about 40 years ago no restrictions were placed on the prescribing of eyeglasses, and anyone could set himself up as an optician. Spectacles were even carried about the country by pedlars. As the science of optics became better known and the knowledge of the intricate mechanism of the eyes and of vision increased, it became apparent that some legislative action was needed to protect the public from the incompetent, the quack and the charlatan.

To Protect The Public

Early in the century provincial Acts were passed which were designed to assure to the public adequate visual care. Under these original Optometry Acts, practitioners were required to be registered and were made to prove their ability to practise by passing examinations. Later, schools of optometry appeared and the various provincial Acts were amended to require that a candidate for license be a graduate of a school of optometry before he be permitted to practise. Thus, from what was a commercial business some thirty-five years ago, requiring apprenticeship in the learning of a trade, optometry is rapidly advancing to the full status of a profession.

A profession has for its prime object the service it can render to humanity; reward or financial gain should be a subordinate consideration. This professional development of optometry is still in progress and, while year by year the mode of practice becomes more and more professional, some commercialism still clings to this field. For example, mail order and counter sale of ophthalmic materials remain. There are still some shops in which eyeglasses are sold, the customer selecting the pair he believes best suits him. Great strides have been made in the past ten years to eliminate such undesirable conditions and organized optometrists are making constant effort to eradicate commercialism and to place optometry on a definite professional plane.

Oculists And Optometrists

Today the visual care of the Canadian people is in the hands of some 500 oculists—medical doctors who specialize on the treatment of the eyes—and about 1,200 optometrists. Both the oculist and the optometrist has his own place and the field of each is clearly defined.

The oculist is qualified to render professional services of all kinds. He may examine the eyes, diagnose the cause of the trouble and may treat the eyes with the aid of drugs, medicines or by means of a surgical operation. Or he may prescribe the lenses which will most exactly meet the patient's needs. If he wishes to do so he may prepare lenses or other materials which he needs. It is customary, however, for an oculist to write a prescription which is taken to an optician or an optometrist to be filled.

The optometrist is qualified to examine the eyes and to recognize any disease or refractive or muscular defect. When disease is present, he refers the patient to a medical practitioner. The optometrist may prescribe lenses, prisms or other devices for the aid of vision or may use orthoptic training or other coordination exercises to correct, relieve or remedy the effects caused by any defect or abnormal condition of the eyes.

In other words, optometry is devoted to the conservation of comfortable and efficient vision and the optometrist is concerned with the mechanical functions of vision. He is not permitted to treat diseases of the eye, nor to use drugs, medicines or surgery. The optometrist is trained and licensed to prepare lenses, prisms or other devices either for his own use or for the use of others.

Some optometrists prefer not to do this mechanical part of the work and, like oculists, write a prescription which is taken to an optician.

Optician Makes Glasses

In addition to the oculist and the optometrist, the optician plays an important part in the field of eye care. The optician is not licensed to examine, diagnose, prescribe or to provide orthoptics. His work is to make the glasses or other ophthalmic materials used by the oculist or optometrist. He may also mount the glasses in frames in such a way that they will fit comfortably and at the same time render the most efficient service. The optician is a skilled artisan who has learned his trade through long apprenticeship.

To be a good optometrist you should be painstaking and accurate in whatever work you undertake. There must be no slipshod work or off days. A glass which only approximates the perfect one may give a great deal of discomfort to its wearer, so only the person capable of turning out perfect work should undertake the practice of optometry. Today optometry is an exact science. Therefore you must be a good student. Moreover, in order to keep up to date with new developments and changed methods in the work, you must continue to study so long as you practise. The actual preparation of the glasses and their proper placing before the eyes require mechanical skill of a high order, therefore manual dexterity and mechanical ability is essential. As you will be meeting the public constantly, you must like and be interested in people. You need to understand human nature and to be able to inspire confidence. You should have tact and patience and a sincere desire to help your patients.

Before you can engage in the prac-

HOME

"HE HAS come home—Oh joy!"
she cried,
"Mine has gone home", the other
sighed.
The first looked proudly at her lad,
The other, with eyes dimmed and
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Gazed at the skies bright overhead.
"Hers is the greater glory," my
heart said.

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tice of optometry, you must attend a school of optometry. Students in high school who plan to study optometry should concentrate their efforts on such subjects as algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics and chemistry. There are two schools of optometry in Canada—College of Optometry of Ontario, Toronto, and the Optometry Department of the University of Montreal, Montreal. To enter the Ontario school you must have your senior matriculation standing. At present the course is for three years, although it may be necessary to extend it in the future. During the course, stress is placed on mathematics and science. Aside from the professional study of optics and optometry, you take such subjects as physics, psychology, biology and anatomy. As most optometrists are in private practice and should know how to keep accounts and books, the course also includes accounting. When you graduate you receive a diploma.

The course given by the University of Montreal is a four-year university course leading to a degree. The first two years are devoted to general and scientific subjects and the last two to professional studies bearing directly on the theory and practice of optometry.

Before you may start to practise you must comply with the regulations as to the registration of the province in which you plan to practise and you must pass any examination which may be required.

Women Optometrists

When you are a qualified optometrist you may either enter practice for yourself or you may accept a position with another optometrist either temporarily to gain experience before you start your own practice or with the purpose of becoming a partner. There are also new opportunities for the person who likes to pioneer, for there is great need for further development and application of optometric theory and practice in a number of fields. For example, there are the problems presented by school children who become more nearsighted year by year, or by cross-eyed children or by industrial workers whose production would be greatly increased and accidents reduced if eyestrain were relieved.

On an average, the income of an optometrist in private practice compares favorably with that of other professional persons in similar fields. Those in salaried positions earn about the same as a high school teacher or a qualified social worker.

A woman optometrist may continue to practise after she marries if she desires to do so. A number of women optometrists in Canada have married and are raising families and at the same time are carrying on their practice. They can regulate the hours of professional work and can make appointments to suit their own convenience to fit in with their household duties.

For the optometrist, advancing age instead of being a handicap has the advantage of inspiring confidence. When you have your practice established and you have become acquainted with your patients, they will continue to come to you and you can practise long after the time when age usually becomes a handicap to a woman in business.

Junior and the Two Dollar Jam

By FREDERICK MANNING

AS A family we are very fond of raspberry jam. All red, all black, red and black and even red with red currants. We look upon the latter somewhat in the nature of padding, not unlike tapioca in a fruit pie, but better than no raspberry at all.

This past summer we began to think that no raspberry at all was what we were going to have a lot of. We had failed to snatch at strawberries when they were available, hoping they would come down in price. You may recall that when the price was lowered the strawberries disappeared amid a lot of muttering behind closed doors. We declared we would not be caught during the raspberry season that way, but they were expensive.

While we were debating whether or not to shoot our entire budget on raspberry jam, our problem was solved for us. So we thought.

Enough For A Pie

Friends of ours have a farm a few miles out of town and the roads about them are full of wild raspberry bushes. In past years, when gasoline wasn't a problem, we always spent a Sunday out there picking berries, having a picnic lunch, and then coming home to make our jam. Anyone who has tasted wild raspberry jam, from bush to consumer in a few hours, knows what a heavenly dish it is.

On a Saturday these friends called. The bushes were heavy with fruit, so what about coming out the next day?

Talking it over, we decided to use some of our precious gas for raspberry jam. Figuratively speaking, of course.

Bright (the weather) and early (us) we set out the next morning, but we were neither bright nor early enough. Other berry pickers had been there ahead of us. There were a few hanging on the bushes (berries), but only a few. These we picked, got into the car and drove on, found a few more, and so on.

By noon we were twenty miles from our friends' farm and hadn't enough berries to make a pie, if any of us could make a pie, which we can't.

We started back on another road and suddenly came upon a patch not picked over. What a find! We worked industriously and had almost filled our pails when we heard a loud squawking and much barking from Junior, our Scottie. This so excited my sister that she spilled her pail of berries in long grass (total loss), and then Junior appeared, dragging a hen by the neck.

We rescued the hen, but too late, and while debating what to do about it, a nearby farmer appeared, attracted by the commotion, claimed the hen and also three dollars to go with it. I argued briefly, then paid. It seemed wiser as the farmer was much bigger than I and inclined to be disagreeable about the episode.

The berry patch having lost its charm by now, we decided to move along. Unfortunately I was still mad at the price I had had to pay for Junior's expedition so did not drive along the narrow road with the care required. In no time at all I had driven into a well camouflaged, grass covered culvert.

As I couldn't get the car out there was only one thing to do, appeal to the farmer whose property I had started to buy. He agreed to get a team and drag us out and, being Sunday and the team idle, gave us a cut-rate. Five dollars for five minutes'.work.

Our interest in raspberries had long since evaporated, so we just drove home, found some red currants in the ice-box and put the fruit on to cook.

I was delegated to do the watching and announce when it came to a full, rolling boil. A strange expression, I always think.

A Rolling Boil

While busily engaged waiting for this to happen my sister screamed from an upper room that the garden gate had been left open and Junior was down the street engaged in a fight with a wire-haired terrier of evil disposition. I tore out and separated them, only losing the crystal on my watch when Junior missed the wire-haired and got my wrist instead.

Nearing the house I was assailed by a most unpleasant odor. The jam had come to a full, rolling boil all right. All over the top of the stove.

We had the mess fairly well cleaned up in a couple of hours, put the remaining jam in pots and sat down to figure out the cost. The result was that the few pots we salvaged are known as the two dollar jam, only to be opened on extra special occasions.

My sister rather bitterly remarked that it would probably be like the year we pickled some peaches. They were very expensive and she declares there never has been an occasion important enough to warrant opening a jar.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Household Workers' Union Gives Domestic Employees New Status

By JANET MARCH

IT WAS reported last week that a household workers' union had been formed in Vancouver requiring an eight hour day, one day a week off and other definite times off during the week. The Vancouver women are smart and if other household workers know their way around this lead will be followed across the country. This is one time when an eight hour a day maid looks pretty good even to the women who thought thirteen hours of work none too much to ask, and after that expected the poor things to keep their shoes and their starched aprons on to answer door bells and bring in late evening drinks.

Probably only a prolonged personal bout with kitchen floors, burnt saucepans, and that dizzying job of bath cleaning would ever have convinced many employers that those who served them didn't lead a life of comfort and ease. Well, most of us know at first hand about the difficulties of wrapping wet garbage, how to fish hairpins out of the interiors of vacuum cleaners, how to iron starched garments without getting them all stuck together. Nearly all women and many, many men in this year of grace have a profound respect for the intricacies of household work. A lot of people have got to like a lot of it—cooking a good meal is a most satisfying job but there isn't the same fine thrill out of sieving orange juice 365 days in the year. After about the tenth time when you know where to find the squeezer and the sieve and the roller, the only interest in the job is in doing it in a progressively shorter time each day.

It seems to me that an eight hour a day maid would be fine in many households. You could make it 7.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. if you wanted breakfast and dinner looked after, and the time after breakfast would account for most jobs in a reasonably sized house. There should be an added qualification that when the worker is off she is either in her room or out so that the housewife has her kingdom to herself for that part of every day, a thing that a lot of people have discovered is one of the best arguments for not having a maid at all.

In return for these shorter hours there must certainly be offered a higher standard of work. A domestic service union which sends out girls who are inept at their jobs will cut its own throat. Perhaps the answer is the re-establishment of training schools which in some provinces were run by the provincial governments, with the union only accepting as members graduates, or individuals with a reasonable amount of good service with genuine references to back it.

In the meantime we will all struggle along as we are, for at present there is no line up at the employment offices of war workers struggling for household jobs. One of the best ways to get by with little or no help and to do a modest amount of entertaining is to serve buffet meals. Of course there is the same amount of labor put in somewhere along the line for a good buffet meal as for a hot dinner, but a great deal of it can be done ahead allowing the hostess to look like one instead of giving a close impersonation of the cook as she dashes in and out of the kitchen.

Tomato Juice
Buttered Dinner Rolls

Meat Balls with Spaghetti
Potato Chips
Green Salad

Ice Cream Cookies
Assorted Cheeses

Coffee

Tomato juice is very easy, just be sure it is cold and put a dash of Worcester Sauce in each glass as you pour it. If you serve the small rolls buttered you do away with the nuisance of little plates and people struggling to help themselves to butter. Also you can be more economical on the butter than they will be.

Meat Balls And Spaghetti

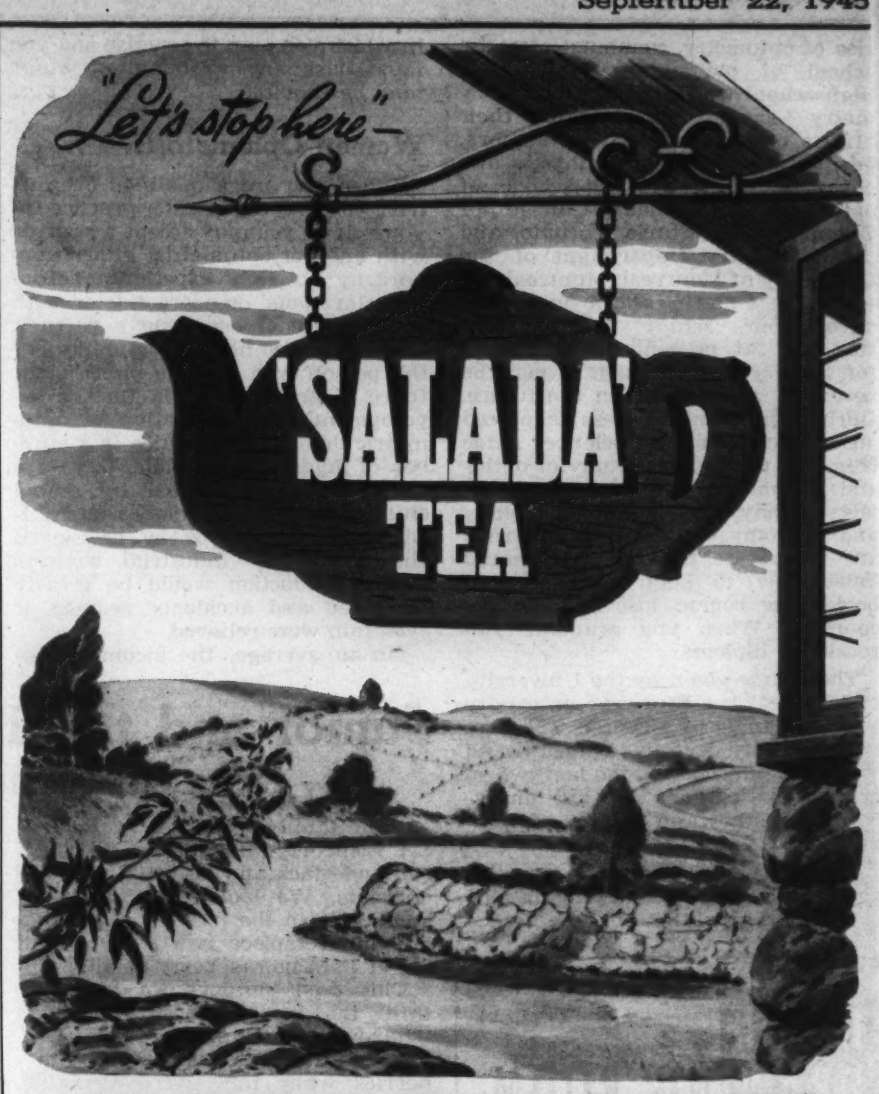
This was not considered a very aristocratic dish in the old days, but people just didn't know their meat balls if they didn't like it because it can taste wonderful. It's very easy on a rationed amount of meat, too. If you haven't a can of tomatoes of your own just peel and stew a few fresh ones.

1½ pounds of ground beef
1 onion chopped
1 egg
1 tablespoon of salt
½ teaspoon of pepper
3 tablespoons of shortening
2 cups of cooked tomatoes
1 cup of water
1 chopped onion
1 teaspoon of salt
½ teaspoon of pepper
1 teaspoon of chili powder
1 tablespoon of brown sugar
½ package of spaghetti cooked

Mix the meat, one of the onions, the egg, salt and pepper together and form into small balls. Brown in the shortening then put them in a large casserole. Put the cooked spaghetti in a pan and add the two cups of stewed tomatoes, the other chopped onion, the salt, pepper, chili powder and brown sugar and simmer for about five minutes. Pour over the meat balls and heat in the oven when wanted.

Potato chips are good because if you have crisped them in the oven it doesn't matter if they get cold—hot food is always a problem at a buffet meal. Toss the assorted green salad just before the guests come and, to save sugar, try to get some made ice cream which if you can afford it you can serve with chocolate sauce. Have assorted cheeses laid out on the cheese board for the people who mercifully these days don't like sweets, and end up with large cups of coffee.

For a Saturday night studio party after a football game or for a last week-end in the country, serve a hearty beans and cider supper in the warm glow of an open fire. Here the table is set with an Irish linen tablecloth in vigorous red and white checks, sturdy pottery plates and cider mugs in a soft green glaze. The centerpiece of glowing red Indian corn is arranged with dark green leaves in a polished wood bowl.



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MADE IN CANADA

THE OTHER PAGE

Bed and Board Were Left With More Flourish in Times Past

By EMIL ZUBRYN

VETERAN readers of the "Public Notices" columns in the contemporary press are familiar with the prosaic statement telling the world that "John Doe is no longer responsible for his wife's debts"; she having left his bed and board for reasons best known to her own good self. Very little entertainment, if any, can be derived from these stereotyped periods to love's rapture. Our esteemed predecessors, however, believed in adequately airing the *raison d'être* of conjugal infelicity.

The "Personals" columns of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were replete with these serio-comic notices of domestic trials and tribulations. No doubt the situations discussed were very serious indeed to the principals involved but, viewed through the eyes of the twentieth century, they are both ridiculous and amusing. And some of the injured advertisers who purchased space to vent their spleen against heretofore loved ones were not without humor.

Take, for example, Mr. J. Johnstone's exquisite masterpiece which appeared in the Port Gibson *Correspondent* in November 1825:

"O matrimony! thou art like
To Jeremiah's figs . . .
The good are very good indeed
The bad—too sour for pigs!"

"WHEREAS, thank God! my wife Rachel has left my bed and board for the hereafter mentioned provocation; this is to give notice that I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. We were married young; the match was not of our own choosing, but a made-up one between our parents. 'My dear,' says her mother, with a nose like a gourd handle, to her best beloved, 'now if we can get our neighbor Charles to consent to a marriage between our Rachel and his son, we shall have no more care upon our hands, and live the rest of our days in undisturbed repose.' Here my beloved began to whimper; the truth is, she loved tenderly, loved another—and they knew it; he had no property, however, and that was their only idea of happiness; but she could not conceive how they could feast in joy upon her misery. 'Now, my dear,' says the mother, 'you should always be governed by your parents—they are old and experienced and you are too young to think for yourself.' The old dad and mom forgot that they were a runaway love match at the age of nineteen. But poor Rachel said not a word for she was afraid of her daddy's cowhide, that he used 16 years on nobody's back but his daughter's. She seemed reckless of her fate, was almost stupid, and did not know that she could alter it for the worse. My father, by persuasion and argument, dazzled my fancy with the eight negroes that would be her portion, 'which,' he said, 'put upon the quarter section which I shall give you, will render you independent, and you are a fool if you do not live happily with such an angel.' 'Angel,' said I, but I said no more, for my dad (in peace rest his ashes!) would have flown into a passion with the rapidity that powder catches fire; and its ebullition, like the blaze, would scorch me I well knew. We were married. I thought, as her father had ruled her with so tough a whip, I could do it with a hickory switch, and for my leniency gain her everlasting gratitude. We have now lived together six years, and have had no offspring except a hearty quarrel every little while. In truth I found her more spirited than I imagined; she was always ready to tally word for word, and blow for blow; but I never used a switch till the other day, always taking my open hand. The other day, coming home from work, very much fatigued and hungry, I found my wife in rather an unusual fit of passion, scolding some pigs that had overset the buttermilk. 'Rachel,' says I, 'make me some coffee.' 'Go to — — —!' says she. I could not stand this; I had never heard her swear before. 'I will chastise you for that,' says I. 'Villain,' said she, 'I'm determined to bear no more of your ill usage. Instead of using the mild and conciliating language which a husband ought to use, you always endeavor to beat me into measures—touch me with that whip, and I will leave your house, and take my niggers with me too, so I will.' She had said such things so often that I did not regard her, and belabored her handsomely. The next morning after I had gone to work, away she bundles sure enough, and when I came home at noon, I found the house emptied of bag and baggage, and all the negroes taken but the three that were at work with me. I have lived *happily* since, however; and she may keep all she took if she will stay at her crooked-nosed mammy's and never trouble my house again."

J. Johnstone.
Nov. 1, 1825.

SURELY there's enough plot here for one of the thousand page novels which are currently popular. Who knows, perhaps another "Uncle Tom's Cabin" can be written around the germ of the slave situation mentioned. To all literary aspirants who envision bigger, better, and wordier novels, and especially to the bewildered, wild-eyed Hollywood scenarists hunting for new plots, we cheerfully and unreservedly bequeath the opus of J. Johnstone, Esq.

THE second specimen in our scrapbook of odd public notices is authored by a woman. Why is it that modern wives shun the public refusal of their husband's debts. All public notices of this character originate with the male, but undoubtedly there are cases where the wife is the logical advertiser. Perhaps it is an innate modesty and a desire to avoid unwelcome publicity that restrains the woman in the case from making the true state of affairs known. The women of colonial times, however, were made of sterner stuff. Though the following notice, published in the *Salem Gazette* of March 27th, 1793, is subdued in character, one can sense the quiet determination of the author:

"The subscriber, being apprehensive that her husband, JOHN BROOKS, will contract debts on her account, as she will not satisfy any debt so contracted after this date—although my compassion for him is such that he shall not want for anything I can help him to—knowing him to be a poor, forlorn young man. I cannot but pity his condition, and sincerely hope he will alter his way of life for the better—tear jealousy from his heart—bury in oblivion his unhappy temper—and take up a firm resolution that he will turn from the error of his ways to a better course of life, become a good citizen, a friend to his wife and children, and not hearken any more to his supposed friends (tho greatest enemies)—this is the sincere wish of the subscriber."

Sarah Brooks
March 27, 1793

IN DIRECT contrast to Mrs. Brooks' mild, dignified statement is Thankful Hutchins' sarcastic blast which appeared in an old 1806 issue of *Connecticut Courant*. We think that Mr. Thomas Hutchins' face was very, very red when his eyes scanned the last sentence of vitriolic adjectives.

"Thomas Hutchins has advertised that I have absented myself from his bed and board, and forbid all persons trusting me on his account, and cautioned all persons against making me any payments on his account. I now advertise the public that the same Thomas Hutchins came as a fortune-teller into this town about a year ago, with a recommendation, which, after some falsehoods, induced me to marry him. Of the four wives he had before me, the last he quarelled away; how the other three came to their deaths he can best inform the public; but I caution all widows or maidens against marrying him, be their desire for matrimony ever so strong. Should he make his advances under a feigned name, they may look out for a little, strutting, talkative, feeble, meagre, hatchet-faced fellow, with spindle shanks, and a little warped in the back."

Thankful Hutchins.

Not only do these luscious looking grapes represent a handsome crop—they are the fruit of the historic vine growing at Hampton Court Palace. Roughly, 7,000 bunches were gathered from the vine this year by the veteran gardener in charge.

Enhances the flavor of
MEATS
FISH
SOUPS
SAUCES

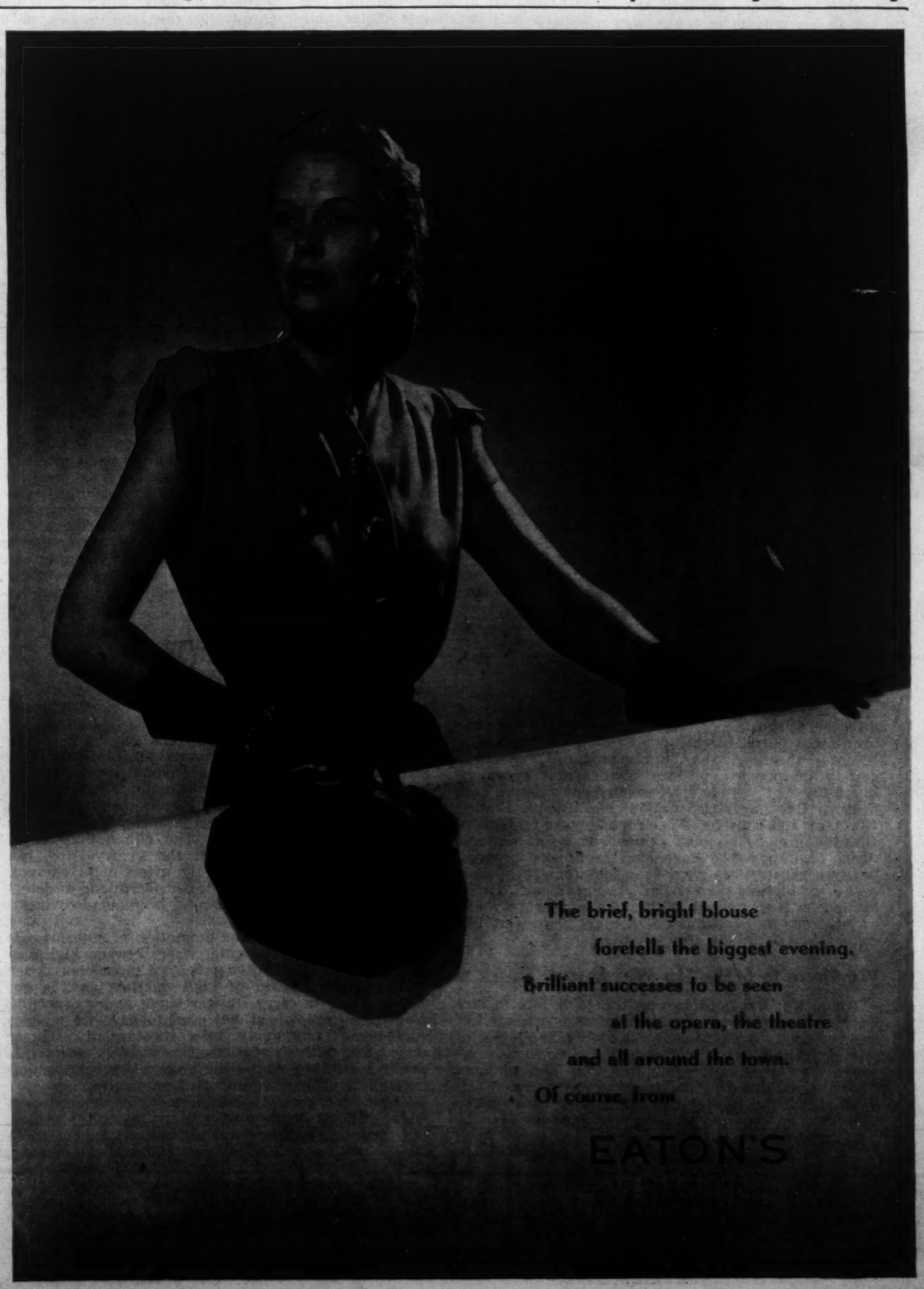
18

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

LATEST NEWS ABOUT Peek Frean

BISCUITS and VITA-WEAT CRISPBREAD from LONDON, ENGLAND

In the spotless factories where Peek Frean's delicious English biscuits are made, full peacetime production is getting under way. Very soon now, Canadians will be able to go into their favourite store and say:—"Peek Frean's Biscuits, please."



The brief, bright blouse
foretells the biggest evening.
Brilliant successes to be seen
at the opera, the theatre
and all around the town.
Of course, from

EATON'S

Britain's Trade to Veer Away From U.S.?

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

There is little hope, Mr. Layton believes, that Britain will contract large further debt with the United States, whatever credit arrangements may be made or offered.

As some observers in the United States already are noting, the sharp ending of Lend-Lease inevitably involves a shift in British trade towards the Empire countries and the non-dollar-area producers of Europe.

London.

RIGHTLY or wrongly, it is generally assumed in Britain that nothing that the delegation to Washington can do will materially affect the necessity which this nation is now under, to balance its accounts, to cut its coat according to its cloth, to live on its day-to-day earnings. The United States will offer loans well in excess of anything possible under the arrangements of the Export-Imports Bank. That is expected on both sides of the Atlantic. But Britain cannot mortgage her future any more. The mortgage caused by the war is huge and still increases, and though it grew in the service of all the United Nations and not of Britain alone no one urges moral considerations to alleviate the burden. No further debt can be tolerated unless it is absolutely inescapable in terms of the basic needs of the people.

What is called a dollar crisis is therefore upon Britain. In truth, it is not simply a dollar crisis, but also a sterling crisis, for an enormous call upon British resources has been piled up in all the big supplying countries of the world. The current expenditure of the United Kingdom overseas, apart from munitions, is at the rate of £2,000,000,000 anually. Exports contribute £350,000,000 and other sources, largely non-recurring, a further £450,000,000. The deficit is £1,200,000,000, of which probably less than a half represents dollar obligations but all of which represents an obligation.

On the easy payment system offered by the U.S. to all the reconstructing nations, Britain could cover the short-term trouble by borrowing at 2⅜ per cent. But this would be only superficially and temporarily easy. The interest has little of philanthropy in it when considered in terms of the all-round drop in money rates over the past decade, and it would presumably be added to a sinking fund for capital repayment that would bring the total charge up to, say, 5 per cent annually. Britain would be wise not to be encumbered with more of this sort of help than she can avoid.

Tribulations Still

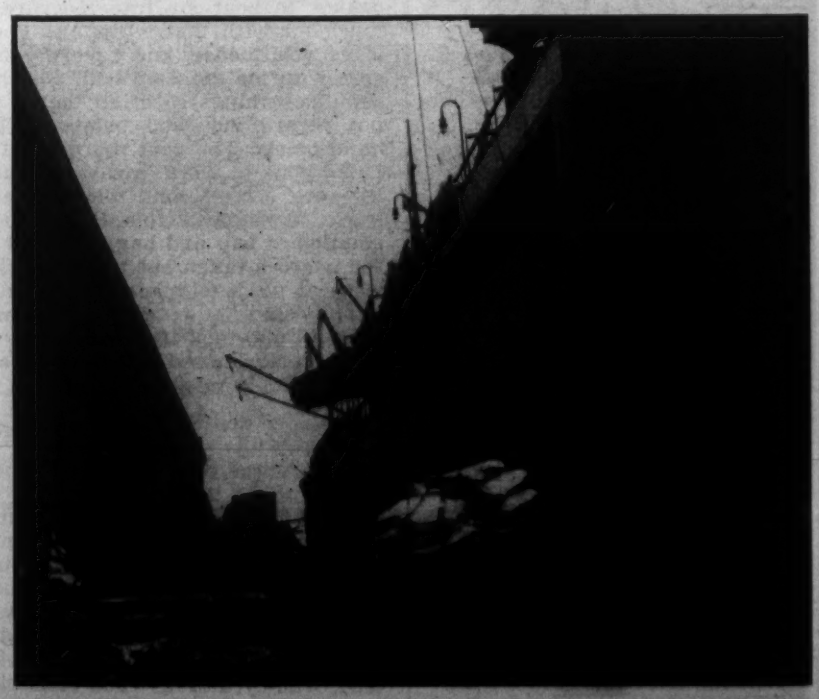
The only answer to the difficulty is for Britain to acknowledge that the economic tribulations of war must continue for a measured spell, and to work with all the people have and are to disperse them in the shortest possible time. To climb clear of debt, not to collect new debt, that is the iron necessity.

Hard though it will be for the nation to accept this after their incomparable suffering in the war, it is better than the alternative of economic servitude. What is immediately involved, as an obvious dictate of the situation, is a drastic curtailment of imports. This must be done simply because the money is not there to continue them. Simultaneously, the export trade, and all the "invisible" items, banking, insurance,

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Canadian Beef Vital To War-Starved Europe

The return of meat rationing may mean some small inconvenience and self-denial for Canadians, but it's well to remember that Canadian beef exports are absolutely vital, if Europe's war-starved people are to be fed. More than 200,000,000 pounds of beef are due for shipment to Great Britain and Europe this year. In the first six months of 1945, export quotas were satisfactory; since then however, supplies available for export have seriously fallen off. Only by self-denial, can Canadians do their share in preventing the starvation which threatens Europe today. These cattle on one of Canada's great western ranches are Herefords, prime export beef.



Above: In Canadian packing plants thousands of pounds of beef are prepared for shipment overseas. Below: loading beef aboard a merchantman.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Labor's Demands Short-Sighted

By P. M. RICHARDS

OF ALL the world's trading nations, Canada can least afford to have unemployment and halted production due to strikes. For Canada has a big load to carry—an ambitious social welfare program, aid to Britain and to devastated Europe, continuing war costs for occupation troops in Germany, for demobilization expenses and for veterans' rehabilitation and pensions, plus an enormous war debt and the normal cost of interest on the foreign capital which created so much of our industry.

Canada has to carry this load and do it so efficiently that industry's production costs will not be raised so high that her export goods cannot compete on a price and quality basis with those of other suppliers. The penalty of failure is tremendous—no less than the destruction of our economy. Failure, for this nation overwhelmingly dependent on foreign trade for economic survival, is not just a matter of reduced profits or even no profits for fat capitalists: it could mean unemployment so vast that governmental make-work schemes could not do more than relieve a fraction of it; it could mean the bankruptcy of all our social improvement plans; it could mean, in fact, the bankruptcy of Canada.

No matter what enrichment we may ultimately gain from atomic power and radar and other wartime discoveries, the immediate fact is that the world has been made immeasurably poorer by the war. Before the war the world had never produced enough to satisfy its people's physical needs; now enormous quantities of productive equipment have been destroyed, formerly rich nations like Britain, France, Germany and Italy have been made poor, millions of fine young men, the most valuable assets of all, have died. In Canada we have had the illusion of prosperity because there have been jobs for all, in most cases at higher than normal wages; not having around us the physical destruction of Europe many of us seem to have missed the fact that war, like crime, very definitely does not pay.

We Have to Make Up War Losses

The end of the fighting now brings us face to face with that unpleasant truth; with the necessity of making good, to the best of our ability, the losses of war. And this is the moment we had previously selected, in blind optimism, to raise our national standards of living by means of extensive social services which, no matter how nationally constructive they may be over the long-term, cannot help but be fairly costly now.

The point which it is desired to make here is not that we should have refrained from these social welfare undertakings but rather that, having embarked upon them, we should face and accept the economic obligations they, with the other burdens referred to, create for us. We, as a nation, have to produce and earn enough to carry them or the system will break down. That system, be it noted, is a private enterprise system, which means a system which depends for motive power upon the exercise of individual initiative and the employment of private capital. Projectors of new ventures must see a reasonable likelihood of success or they will not venture; owners of capital (savings)must see the prospect of profit or they will not invest. It is a profit-and-loss system, by no means one of profit only, and in view of the urgency of the need for the most thorough utilization possible of all our productive resources, it is obvious that we should be seeking to make the economic conditions within our control as attractive as possible to enterprisers and capitalists. We commonly speak of "full employment" as referring to the employment of labor only, without realizing that to bring about that condition and ensure the wider concomitant benefits we must seek for the full employment of all the elements that go to make up an active and fruitful economy, the most vital of which are enterprise and capital.

Tax Cut Good Place to Start

One of the chief means to this end would be a substantial reduction of taxes. That the Dominion Government recognizes this is shown in its recent brief to the Dominion-Provincial premiers' conference: "The creation of conditions under which the initiative and skill of private enterprise will result in new investment on a scale far exceeding pre-war levels is one of the principal problems of reconstruction policy. The tax policies of all governments can be a fundamental factor in the removal of undesirable and unnecessary obstacles. The elimination or reduction of taxes on costs, the removal of tax penalties on enterprise, and the effect of taxes upon the taking of risks, are basic considerations in determining a satisfactory system of Dominion-Provincial financial relations".

Another essential in the promotion of enterprise is to avoid squeezing the enterpriser between high production costs and limited prices. Union labor, after having enjoyed years of high wartime pay, is not only striving to carry its war wage scales over into peacetime employment but even to have its present "take-home" pay apply to a substantially shorter work-week, without realizing, presumably, what this would inevitably do to the volume of employment through the discouragement of enterprise.

Canada's economic position today is a good deal more difficult than most citizens probably realize. This country, so largely dependent on export trade for the maintenance of living standards and employment, is faced with the prospect of a very serious contraction of her old-established markets, notably that of Great Britain, and of having to meet vigorous competition in the winning of new markets to take their place. Production costs, which control prices, will be a prime factor. Labor has an equal interest with government and management in the outcome.

(*Continued from Page 34*)

shipping, that contribute foreign exchange, must be built up, not with the gradualness appropriate to earlier conceptions of postwar recovery, but with every imaginable speed and with every conceivable efficiency.

Some wise heads in the United States have been observing that the curiously sharp way of ending Lend-Lease has posed a trade problem before Britain whose answer must involve a redirection of British trade away from the U.S., which has become a market impossibly expensive, and towards the Empire and the sterling and associated currency blocs. This they regard as a bad thing for America. Whether it is or no, it is certainly an unavoidable thing for Britain.

The nations of the Empire have come forward with a promptness and generosity in their finest tradition to offer their products and their assistance to Britain. And the British Press is saying that the Empire also produces tobacco and canned foods, fruits and foodstuffs, and oil in abundance. There must also be a redirection towards the non-dollar-area producers of Europe—though her supplying capacity will be limited for a long time—and of the Middle and Far East.

Discrimination

This does, of course, mean discrimination against the U.S., but it is none of Britain's choosing. America, though unwittingly, has put a pistol at Britain's head, and must not feel hurt if Britain tries to sidestep. This sort of discrimination may show a surprising preference for life, but that is one of the things the past six years have been all about.

Britain must, however, beware of one tempting but very wrong conclusion to draw from the present position. In some quarters it is being urged that internal means must be discovered for producing as many as possible of the things that have been imported. This is all right up to a point, but the point is where it is no cheaper in terms of effort and materials and cost to produce at home.

So long as there is real economy in home production, let it go ahead. But where it crosses the line, at the stage where it would be more economical to import, stop it quickly and unanswerably. The road to economic nationalism is not the road for the nation that intends to become the world's greatest exporter again, and to whom the total of international trade is the traditional index of the wealth of the world economy.

For the United States the position is, of course, very different. Perhaps, however, in the long run it is not so different as she imagines right now.

Troops who are customers at this single barber shop are now able to relax with a magazine while waiting their turn. Once they had to duck during Jap air raids, but right now their only close shave is the one they'll be getting from the barber.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Opawica Lake Staking Attracts New Interest to Chibougamau

By JOHN M. GRANT

A BROADENING of interest is evident in the mineral potentialities of the Chibougamau district, lying north of the Transcontinental railway in Northern Quebec, and a staking rush is reported underway in the Opawica Lake area, about 70 miles west and slightly south of Lakes Chibougamau and Opemiska, and some 125 miles north of Senneterre. Hundreds of claims have been staked along a 15 mile belt with the more recent activity largely centred along the eastern end of the zone. Siscoe Gold Mines and Consolidated Mining and Smelting, as previously mentioned in this column, have been active in the area during the past year and are credited with some important gold discoveries. Siscoe holds a group of 74 claims on which diamond drilling is proceeding with encouraging results. Consolidated Smelters has a large block of ground some miles to the east extending for several miles along the strike of the favorable formation and several finds are reported to have been made in prospecting the property.

•

A total of 65 claims, comprising approximately 2,600 acres, in three blocks, has been staked at Opawica Lake by Continental Diamond Drilling and Exploration Co. These groups lie in a broad band of greenstone and tuffs which extend for some 15 miles from east to west. Included therein is a major shear zone, well fractured and drag folded, carrying considerable mineralization and quartz inclusions showing spectacular gold in places. Stakings of Continental tie on to Smelters' ground on three sides. The north group of 30 claims has been sold to Opawica Gold Mines, the south group of 20 claims optioned to Transcontinent Oil and northwest group of 15 claims optioned to Buffalo Canadian. Surface exploration, with the objective of instituting diamond drilling, is planned by all three companies and finances are reported on hand for this work. Opawica Gold Mines is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares of which 1,000,000 were paid for the property. Tom Duval, field representative for Continental, is supervising the exploration work now proceeding. Finances for this undertaking are being provided by the mining interests who have sponsored East Sullivan, Aumaque, Aubelle, etc.

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A diamond drilling program is expected to commence within a week or so on the Gwillim Lake Gold Mines property in the Chibougamau district. The treasury has been provided with $110,000 by a Toronto mining group and first drilling will be to probe the known ore occurrences at a depth of 300 feet, to be followed by a test of conditions at the 500-foot horizon. An option was held on this ground by McIntyre about 10 years ago. Some surface work and shallow driling were done but difficulties involved in operating in this area discouraged further work. However, the fact that a road is now being built into the area has greatly revived interest. McIntyre's drilling explored a zone length of 1,100 feet and some good values were reported from four ore lenses.

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Thirtieth annual report of Lake Shore Mines has just been made public and this shows that Kirkland Lake's largest gold producer was able, despite difficult times, to slightly increase ore reserves and also definitely widen the zone of likely ore production by diamond drilling north and south. Operations in the year which ended June 30, 1945, failed to meet dividend requirements due to the reduced tonnage. Net profit equalled about 67 cents per share as against 76 in the previous

(*Continued on Page 39*)

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New Issue

$1,100,000

Dominion Foils (Canada) Limited

5% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, Series "A"

To be dated September 1st, 1945 To mature September 1st, 1960

Principal and semi-annual interest (March 1st and September 1st) payable in lawful money of Canada at the holder's option at any branch in Canada of the bankers of the Company. Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal only. Redeemable either in whole or in part at any time prior to maturity, on 30 days' notice at the option of the Company, at 103% of the principal amount thereof if redeemed on or before September 1st, 1950; thereafter at 102% of the principal amount thereof if redeemed on or before September 1st, 1955; and thereafter at 101% of the principal amount thereof if redeemed prior to maturity; together in every case with interest on said principal amount accrued and unpaid to the date of redemption. The Company covenants and agrees with the Trustee that it will create a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds of Series "A", by paying to the Trustee, commencing September 1st, 1948, a sum sufficient to retire annually a principal amount of Forty-two thousand Five hundred dollars ($42,500) of the said Bonds of Series "A". In addition, the Company shall pay to the Trustee annually commencing on the First day of September, 1949, a sum equal to the annual interest on all Bonds of Series "A" which had previously been retired through the Sinking Fund.

Trustee: The Royal Trust Company

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion) as amended states that companies registered under it may invest their funds.

The general nature of the business of the Company is that of operating foundry and rolling mills for the processing of aluminum, tin, lead and composition foil primarily used for packaging material.

CAPITALIZATION
(upon completion of the present financing)

	Authorized	To be outstanding
5% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, Series "A", (this issue)	$1,500,000	$1,100,000
20 Year Notes Payable July 1st, 1964	794,691.53	794,691.53
Shares of no par value	150,000	150,000

We offer these Bonds, subject to allotment, if, as and when issued and received by us, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Foster, Hannen & Watt, as counsel for the Company, and of E. R. Parkins, K.C., as counsel for the underwriters.

PRICE: 100 and accrued interest, yielding 5%

It is expected that Bonds in interim form will be available for delivery on or about September 15th, 1945.

A Prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of the Companies' Act, 1934, (Canada) as amended, will be promptly furnished upon request.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

F.K., Guelph, Ont.—As frequently stated I look upon MALARTIC GOLD FIELDS as having interesting speculative possibilities over the long-term. A development of major proportions can be anticipated once times become normal again. The policy of the company during the difficult war period was to maintain the developed ore reserve, even if this meant the sacrificing of production and profits. Newly developed ore last year almost completely replaced the ore that was milled. Ore reserves at the end of 1944 were 1,368,910 tons averaging $8.55 a ton and this estimate covers only ore fully developed and ready for mining, above the 1,200-foot level in the No. 1 mine and above the 450-foot horizon in the No. 2 mine. Four new levels have been established from 1,350 feet at the No. 1 mine. M. A. Thomson, president, stated in the annual report that in its No. 2 mine the company owns one of the major concentrations of gold ore in the district. Plans are being made to equip the mine with a modern plant for large scale operation once labor and supplies are more readily available.

C.D.C., Tofino, B.C.—Prior to the outbreak of war, Canada had practically no production of mercury. However, in 1937, thanks to the work of the Canadian Geological Survey, a cinnibar-bearing deposit (Pinchi Lake) was discovered north of Vanderhoof Station, British Columbia, on the Canadian National Railway, which claims were optioned to the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company. The successful operation of this mine brought about a complete change in the Canadian situation with respect to the metal and, as output was far in excess of Canadian requirements and due to a world over supply, production was suspended in 1944. Early this year, however, there was an increased demand for mercury and a consequent upturn in price. Production of mercury in 1940 was valued at $369,317 climbing to $4,559,200 in 1943 and then last year declined to $1,333,516. Canada's recovery of the metal comes entirely from British Columbia ores. In 1943 Consolidated Smelters was the largest producer with the balance of output coming from the Tekla property of Bralorne Mines. If further information is desired I suggest you secure the latest report on mercury from the Mining, Metallurgical & Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

J.W.F., Regina, Sask.—A group of 66 claims, comprising approximately 3,300 acres, is held by MASSIVE YELLOWKNIFE MINES in the Indin Lake section of the Yellowknife district, and while its mine-making possibilities still remain to be determined surface work which has been underway for some months is reported to have given results warranting a diamond drilling campaign. The company has its own drilling rig on the property and all supplies necessary for the proposed campaign. Several veins or shear zones have been uncovered by surface exploration. Earlier this summer the company's engineer reported discovery of a highly mineralized and carbonized quartz vein, 10 feet wide, on Solid Claim No. 8, as well as a shear zone with quartz stringers totalling four feet in width on claim No. 1, of the Sol group. Since then the engineer has reported other discoveries. On the No. 2 and 3 veins on the No. 6 claim of the Sound group, gold was revealed in all

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Durability in Doubt

BY HARUSPEX

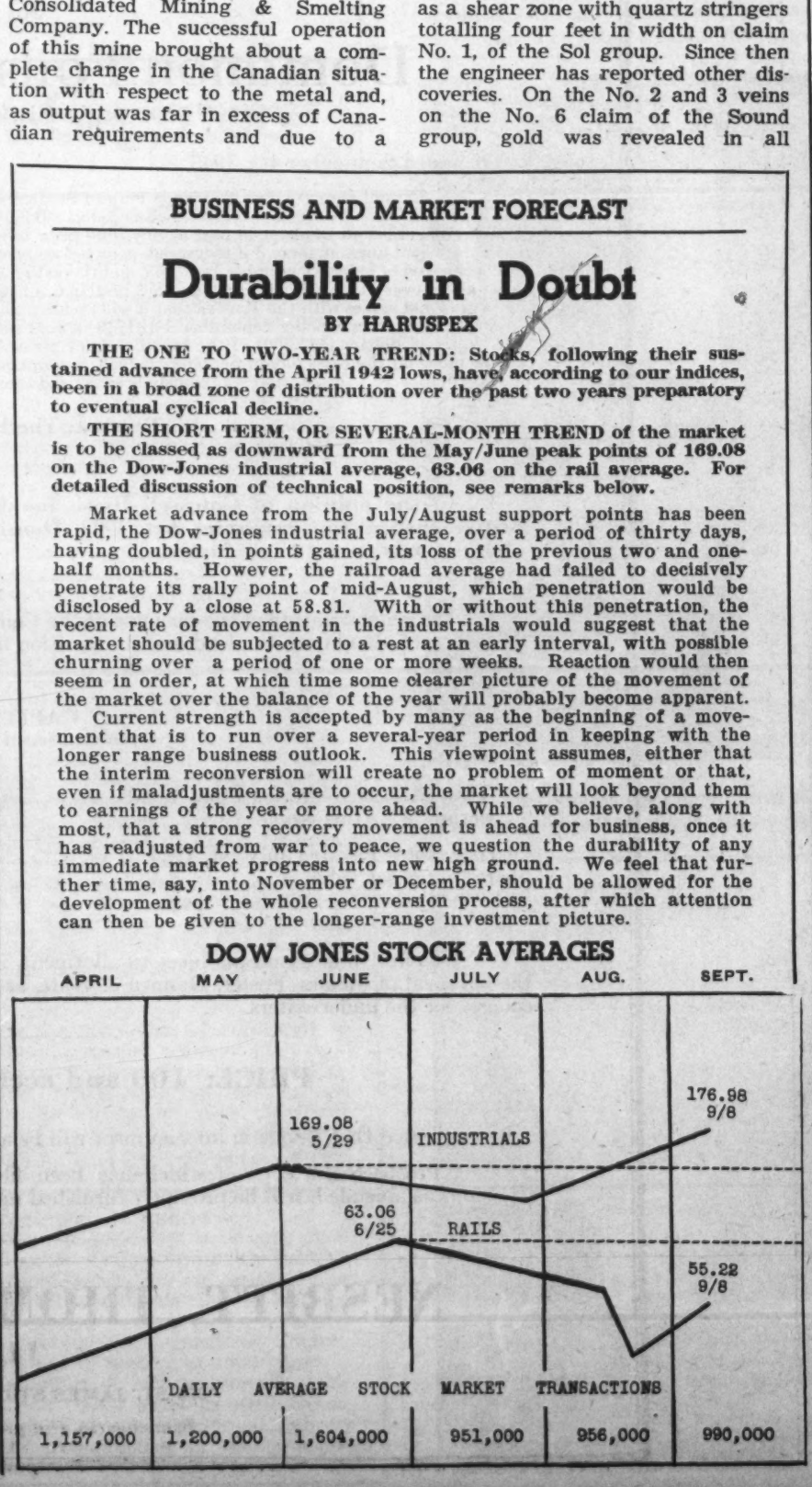
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May/June peak points of 169.08 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 63.06 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Market advance from the July/August support points has been rapid, the Dow-Jones industrial average, over a period of thirty days, having doubled, in points gained, its loss of the previous two and one-half months. However, the railroad average had failed to decisively penetrate its rally point of mid-August, which penetration would be disclosed by a close at 58.81. With or without this penetration, the recent rate of movement in the industrials would suggest that the market should be subjected to a rest at an early interval, with possible churning over a period of one or more weeks. Reaction would then seem in order, at which time some clearer picture of the movement of the market over the balance of the year will probably become apparent.

Current strength is accepted by many as the beginning of a movement that is to run over a several-year period in keeping with the longer range business outlook. This viewpoint assumes, either that the interim reconversion will create no problem of moment or that, even if maladjustments are to occur, the market will look beyond them to earnings of the year or more ahead. While we believe, along with most, that a strong recovery movement is ahead for business, once it has readjusted from war to peace, we question the durability of any immediate market progress into new high ground. We feel that further time, say, into November or December, should be allowed for the development of the whole reconversion process, after which attention can then be given to the longer-range investment picture.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $64,000,000

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on active service since September 1939, who has been re-admitted to partnership in the firm of F. H. Deacon & Co., Toronto, members Toronto Stock Exchange.

The Toronto Mortgage Company
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after
1st October 1945,
to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.
By order of the Board,
GEO. D. KIRKPATRICK,
Vice-President
11th September 1945.

Certificate of Registry
Notice is hereby given that the Hardware Mutual Casualty Company has been granted Certificate of Registry Number C 1018 by the Dominion Insurance Department, authorising it to transact in Canada, the business of Automobile Insurance, excluding insurance against loss or damage to an automobile by fire, Plate Glass Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Theft Insurance.

★ ***Repeat Business***
A higher percentage of the subscribers to SATURDAY NIGHT renew their subscriptions on expiry than for any other periodical of general appeal in Canada.

samples taken and panned. Vein No. 4 on the Sound claims No. 5 and 6 is said to be very strong and joins up with No. 3 vein and revealed gold in every sample taken across its whole face. On the No. 6 claim of the Sol group about two miles southeast of the camp, the engineer reports at least a 100-foot wide shear zone which he states is "perhaps the strongest shearing I have ever seen in the Yellowknife mining area." Geological conditions at Indin Lake, about 11 miles north of the main section of Yellowknife, are said to be very similar to those at Yellowknife Bay and gold occurrences have been known for some years. Much of the activity this summer centred in Indin Lake and there has been widespread staking, with companies already represented including Leta Exploration, Negus, Frobisher and American Yellowknife.

B.H.D., Nicolet, Que. — Operations of CIRCLE BAR KNITTING CO., LTD., are continuing on a satisfactory basis. The company's net profits for the year ending June 30, 1945, totalled $54,109 or $2.08 per common share, compared with $53,016 or $2.06 per common share in the preceding fiscal year. Working capital at the year end was $595,266 against $598,962 a year earlier, while earned and deferred surplus increased from $580,941 to $623,305. The net profit figure includes the refundable portion of 1944-45 taxes amounting to $13,105 or 50 cents per share, compared with $16,576 or 64 cents a share in the preceding year.

F.V.F., Halifax, N.S.—I am unable to find any record of activity on the part of LONG LAC ADAIR MINES for at least eight years. I believe the two groups of claims, in the Little Long Lac area and Strathy Township, Temagami, are still held. Exploration on both properties was limited but I understand some encouragement was met with in both cases. Fair gold values were reported from surface sampling on the Long Lac claims. F. A. Leslie, Haileybury, Ontario, is secretary of the company.

S.C.P., Dundas, Ont. — Yes, CANADA PACKERS is doing well and has good prospects. The company has reported net profit for the year ending March 25, 1945, at $1,800,000, as compared with $1,700,000 in the immediately preceding year and $1,200,000 in 1930 fiscal year. Stated as percentage of sales 1945 net profits are four-fifths of 1 per cent or one-ninth of a cent per pound sold, 1944 profits were .82 per cent and those of 1939 1.6 per cent, or one-sixth of a cent per pound. The company sold 1,698.3 million pounds of processed meat for $228.4 millions. That was 112 per cent more meat than the 800.8 million pounds sold in the year ended March, 1939, and 196 per cent more in dollars received. Even as compared with 1943-44 fiscal year the increase in weight of meat was 7 per cent and of dollars for that meat 11 per cent. Earnings are determined after deducting $500,000 in 1944 and $581,000 in 1945, for a wartime inventory reserve as a preparation against expected postwar losses. There was no such deduction in the year ended March 31, 1939, and if this reserve had not been included net profits in 1944 and 1945 would have been 1.1 per cent of sales or one-seventh of a cent per pound.

B.M.F., Exeter, Ont.—COUPLAND GOLD MINES was reported preparing for a program of exploration work last fall but I have no record of this work having commenced or of any activity at the present time. The company holds 30 claims in the Island Lake area of Manitoba on which a large number of veins are stated to have been discovered. The Island Lake area has recently been enjoying a staking boom.

Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores Ltd.

WITH Canadian industry reconverting to peacetime operations and the gradual return of the armed forces to civilian life the demand for footwear should continue at a high level. During the war years certain types of shoes were reserved for sale to army, navy and air force personnel and this type of footwear will now be available to civilians and those returning to peacetime occupations. Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores Limited is one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturers and distributors in the Dominion. The company produces a wide variety of footwear and enjoys a good market for its products, operating a retail chain of stores.

Sales for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1945, of $6,152,925 were an increase of $304,232 over the previous year and a new all time high for the company. Net profits for the past fiscal year of $239,693 were equal to $2.26 per share and compared with $245,327 and $2.33 a share for 1943-1944. The 1944-1945 net included $1.04 per share refundable tax with retained net $1.22 per share, and that for 1943-1944 $1.25 per share refundable tax to leave retained net of $1.08 a share for that year. Surplus at May 31, 1945, of $915,347 was up from $455,358 at May 31, 1940. The May 1945 surplus included $257,117 refundable portion of the excess profits tax. Net working capital of $1,473,790 at May 31, 1945, was up from $1,420,468 at the end of the previous fiscal year, and an increase from $1,204,716 at May 1940. Current assets included cash of $160,461 and Dominion bonds $425,025, with current liabilities aggregating $759,436.

The company has no funded debt and the outstanding capital consists of $835,700 par value of 7% cumulative preference shares of $100 par and 80,000 common shares of no par value. The preferred shares are entitled to cumulative dividends at the fixed annual rate of 7%, are convertible on the basis of 3 common for 1 preferred and may be called on 30 days' notice at 110 and accrued dividend.

Dividends have been paid regularly on the preferred stock. Distributions are currently being made quarterly on the common stock at the annual rate of $1.20 per share. An initial dividend of 20c per share was paid on the common in 1934, followed by similar payment in September of that year. Semi-annual distributions were continued at this rate until September 1937 when increased to 30c with further increases to 40c and 50c in 1940 and 1944, respectively. The common shares were placed on a quarterly dividend basis of 30c with the distribution made in June this year. In addition to regular dividends on the common, extras were paid in many years.

Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores, Limited, was incorporated with a Dominion charter in 1926 as a consolidation of companies in the boot and shoe manufacturing and distributing business. As of May 31, 1945, the company operated a chain of 78 shoe stores in the Dominion.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1944	20	12¾	$2.26-a	9.0	5.6	$1.10
1943	14	11¼	2.33-a	6.0	4.8	1.10
1942	13	11	2.10-a	6.2	5.2	1.00
1941	13¾	11½	2.52	5.5	4.6	1.00
1940	12½	9	2.28	5.5	3.9	1.00
1939	11¼	9¼	1.65	6.8	5.6	0.90
Average 1939-1944				6.4	4.9	
Approximate current average				10.0		
Current Yield				5.2%		

a—Includes $1.04 per share refundable tax 1944-1945; $1.25 share 1943-1944 and $1.16 share 1942-1943.
Note—High and low prices for calendar years and earnings per share and dividends paid for fiscal years ending following May.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended May 31	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$ 239,693-x	$ 245,327-x	$ 227,914-x	$ 262,984	$ 243,440	$ 192,851
Surplus	915,347	822,560	763,996	679,959	558,279	455,358
Current Assets	2,233,226	2,253,562	2,275,538	2,185,315	1,903,598	1,614,431
Current Liabilities	759,436	833,094	839,873	732,480	573,590	409,715
Net Working Capital	1,473,790	1,420,468	1,435,665	1,452,835	1,330,008	1,204,716

x—Includes $83,214 refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax 1945; $100,617 for 1944 and $92,959 for 1943.

To Holders of

Province of Alberta Debentures

Attention of holders is again directed to the Debt Reorganization Offer of the Province of Alberta.

Copies of the Offer in printed form, together with copies of the Letter of Acceptance and Transmittal, may be obtained from the Depositary, which is the Imperial Bank of Canada. We shall also be pleased to forward copies upon request.

We believe that the Offer of the Province is fair and equitable; therefore, if the plan is to become operative, it is important that all holders act promptly and thereby expedite the completion of the plan.

Should your debentures be pledged with a bank as collateral, please notify the bank that you wish to accept the Offer of the Province and request the bank to take appropriate action.

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Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable October 1st, 1945 to Shareholders of record at close of business September 15th, 1945.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 235

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1945 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 29th September 1945. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. Wedd
General Manager
Toronto, 15th September 1945

Feather-Weight Metal

Out of the war have come a myriad of new uses and a heightened respect for Magnesium, newest and lightest of industrial metals. This metal, stimulated to full development by the rigorous requirements of war, has demonstrated the practicability of its remarkable property of light weight combined with strength.

For investors with capital seeking employment in a new soundly financed industry with prospects of rapid expansion on its own merits, we suggest the purchase at the market of:

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Problem of Fitting Business in U.S. Into Its New Status as Commerce

By GEORGE GILBERT

In consequence of the recent ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court that insurance is commerce, the insurance business, which for a long period has been under the exclusive jurisdiction of the several States, must now comply not only with State laws but also with the federal laws relating to commerce and interstate commerce.

While Congress early this year passed a law granting a moratorium in certain respects until January 1, 1948, in order to give the business time to readjust itself to the changed conditions, top insurance executives have already launched a comprehensive program of studies and conferences with that end in view.

AS MANY Canadian companies transact business in the United States and as many U.S. companies carry on business in Canada, what happens in the insurance field across the line is often of more than academic interest to both insurers and insured in this country. At present the business over there is faced with the problem of legally fitting itself into its new status as commerce and interstate commerce, as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the now celebrated South Eastern Underwriters' Association case, which has previously been dealt with in some detail, in these columns and in which violation of the federal Sherman Anti-Trust Law was charged. Prior to that upsetting decision, the U.S. Supreme Court had held for a period of 75 years that insurance was not commerce and therefore not subject to federal laws relating to commerce but was exclusively under the jurisdiction of the several States.

It may be recalled that early this year Congress enacted a measure, setting up a moratorium period until January 1, 1948, during which the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Robinson-Patman Act shall not apply to the business of insurance or to acts in the conduct of such business. But it also provided that nothing in the measure shall render the Sherman Act inapplicable to any act of boycott, coercion or intimidation or any agreement to boycott, coerce or intimidate.

Action By Top Men

To deal with the situation a committee of fifteen top executives in the fire insurance business has been appointed by a body known as the Insurance Executives Association, and in addition seven sub-committees have been named to consult with other joint stock insurance organizations, with the object of securing available information and advice and of making available resulting pertinent information, thought and recommendations required for a more or less nation-wide review of the whole matter.

Five major fields of study have already been outlined: "1. Rules and practices of agents, organizations and boards, such as "in or out" rules forbidding members to deal with non-members; rules limiting the number of agents in a territory; rules limiting the type of company an agent may represent; rules as to rates at which agents may write business; rules imposing qualifications for agent members, and rules or activities which may be deemed aimed against outsiders.

"2. Rules and practices of fieldmen and their associations or clubs, bearing in mind that fieldmen and their associations have frequently been the vehicle for securing compliance with rules and practices of other bodies.

"3. Rules and practices limiting the appointment or number of agents or their activities.

"4. Articles of association, by-laws, rules, regulations and practices of organizations serving the business, mindful that as a matter of policy efforts should be made toward conduct of the business which will eliminate not only legal questions but improve public relations and result in simplification commensurate with practical effectiveness and service.

Study of Rate-Making, etc.

"5. Existing practices relating to: (a) joint making or maintenance of rates on ordinary risks in a single state; (b) joint making or maintenance of rates respecting risks where it seems not practical or possible to include them in a system of filing with state authorities—for example, certain inland marine or aviation risks; (c) joint making or maintenance of rates for risks involving transportation from one state to another; (e) stamping and auditing bureaus; (f) so-called joint underwriting or reinsurance or syndicate operations; (g) joint establishment or maintenance of schedules of commissions; (h) reinsurance transactions generally; (i) joint action respecting policy and coverage forms; (j) joint action on adjustments; (k) rules and practices relating to eligibility and qualifications and classifications of agents and brokers; (l) rules, practices or agreements relating to agency balances and similar matters."

From the foregoing it is evident that relations with and among the producers of business, the agents and brokers, are to come under the close scrutiny of the top management. Prior to the recent Supreme Court ruling that insurance is commerce, these matters were largely left for local or territorial action, but it is realized that other and more powerful factors must now be taken into consideration in order to enable the business everywhere to operate in compliance with applicable laws and in harmony with public opinion.

Practice and Policy

In fact, top management, through its main committee and sub-committees, is now geared "to consider and study all problems of practice and policy affecting or relating to those phases of the insurance business conducted by fire insurance companies." Consideration will have to be given to the applicability of the Sherman Act beyond its prohibitions relating to boycott, coercion and intimidation, and also to other federal Acts regulating commerce and named in the moratorium law, as to their possible applicability to fire insurance and its allied lines.

It is of special significance that the main committee of fifteen members directing the studies includes officials of companies that do not belong to the Insurance Executives Association, which means that the views of non-members as well as those of members will be given the same consideration in arriving at decisions which will thus be representative of management as a whole rather than of a single organization.

As will be noted, the main committee consists of representatives of British companies as well as United States companies. The members are: Bernard M. Culver, president of the Continental or America Fore group, chairman; H. C. Conick, United States manager of the Royal-Liverpool groups; Esmond Ewing, vice-president of Travelers Fire; J. M. Haines, general attorney, Phoenix of London group; Charles C. Hannah, president, Fireman's Fund; J. K. Hooker, vice-president, Automobile and Standard Fire of the Aetna Life group; F. W. Koeckert, United States manager, Commercial Union group; Wm. H. Koop, chairman of board, Great American group; C. S. Kremer, president, Hartford Fire group; F. D. Layton, president, National Fire of Hartford group; W. Ross McCain, president, Aetna of Hartford group; Paul B. Somers, president, American of Newark group; John A. Diemand, president, Insurance Co. of North America group; George C. Long, Jr., president, Phoenix of Hartford group; and A. B. Jackson, vice-president, St. Paul Fire & Marine group.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Is any information available showing the proportion of the total life insurance in force in Canada carried on the participating plan and the proportion carried on the non-parti

Boys Preparatory Boarding School. Okanagan Valley. English lines. Large grounds, including optional apple orchard. Capacity 45. Full past 15 years. Waiting List. Shooting, fishing centre. Wanted, Headmaster as partner or purchaser. Elderly Principals anxious retire 1946. Rev. Mackie, Vernon, B.C.

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cipating plan? I understand that the bulk of the life insurance written in this country is on the participating plan. Has there been any change in this respect in recent years?

—E.L.M., London, Ont.

Such information is to be found in the detailed annual reports of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. At December 31, 1943, the latest date for which such figures are available, of the total life insurance in force, $8,534,093,718, 81.42 per cent was on the participating plan and 18.58 per cent on the non-participating plan. At December 31, 1933, of the total life insurance in force, $6,247,625,974, 85.36 per cent was on the participating plan and 14.64 percent on the non-participating plan.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

12 months. Development drifting in the year amounted to 4,847 feet of which 1,767 feet, or 36½% was in ore, average width 64.8 inches and average grade 0.519 oz. At the end of the period total length of ore exposed in drifts and available for stoping amounted to 17,363 feet with an average width of 58 inches and average grade of 0.556 oz. Six new levels have been established to a depth of 6,825 feet and at the bottom horizon the main crosscut has been driven through both the north and south veins, with two exposures of four feet and 11 feet, respectively, showing a grade of slightly better than half an ounce. As well as proving the continuation of the main ore zones to new depths, the report also shows broadening of the favorable area in the east section of the mine from the 3,700- to the 5,575-foot floors.

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A slight easing in the manpower situation is apparent at the gold mining camps but it is expected it will be some months before there will be any considerable improvement. The return of men is small as yet, in fact most of the mining companies in the second quarter reports failed to report any benefit in the way of labor by the ending of the European war. However, the worst is believed over and cutbacks in war industries should shortly give some definite relief to the industry. On top of this there is the lay-off of men at the International Nickel where production has been cut to about half of the wartime peak. So far not many of the more than 1,000 men let out at Sudbury have gone to the gold camps. A gain of two per cent in the last six months is reported in the employment statistics of the Kirkland Lake camp and other camps are enjoying similar experiences. Some slight improvement is also reported from mines in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia.

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As soon as the necessary labor is available Croinor Pershing Mines plans shaft sinking. The initial objective is 500 feet but it is likely little time will be lost in deepening it to 1,000 feet. Drilling has been stopped. A complete mining plant is on the property and camps are being erected. Company officials calculate there is a minable length of 1,500 feet already indicated that will average over $10 across a width of better than 13 feet. In addition to the main veins there are several subsidiary parallel veins, and together they suggest possibilities of a 500 to 600 ton operation and a large part of the property has still to be explored. The company has about $600,000 in cash and liquid assets, and around 800,000 shares still in the treasury.

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Claim stakings in Ontario during the first seven months of this year were greater in number than during the comparable period of 1944 and indications are that last year's record stakings would be eclipsed, according to Hon. L. M. Frost, Minister of Mines. A total of 12,527 claims were recorded during the whole of 1944 and the latest available figures from the department showed that to the end of July, 6,965 claims had been recorded. The districts of greatest activity, the Minister states, were: Sudbury with 987 claims; Port Arthur, 894 claims; Porcupine, 1,336 claims; Larder Lake, 1,293 claims; Red Lake, 1,412 claims, all recorded during the first seven months of 1945. Diamond drilling activity and surface development, he added, has revealed most encouraging results and he sounded an optimistic note regarding the future of the major producing areas as a result of encouraging ore disclosures at depth in some of the most important producing mines.

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A heavy drilling rig has been secured by Buffalo Red Lake Gold Mines and a series of deep holes is to be drilled to probe the large porphyry mass which extends into the property from Hasaga Gold Mines on the east. Some preliminary work has been done with an X-ray drill, testing gold occurrences on the western section of the property, but major chances are believed to lie in the eastern section. The company has been financed by a strong group of mining interests and some $111,000 is in the treasury, with which to carry out an extensive program.

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New mining stocks recently listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange include Piccadilly Porcupine Gold Mines, Boycon Pershing Gold Mines and Rochette Gold Mines. Piccadilly Porcupine acquired the former Orpit property and reports 1,893,156 shares issued out of an authorized capitalization of 4,000,000 shares with options outstanding on 1,650,000 further shares at 30 to 90 cents a share. The company proposes to sink a shaft to 800 feet and open three levels. Boycon Pershing has an authorized capital of 3,500,000 shares of which 1,674,955 remain in the treasury. Diamond drilling recently commenced here to test what the company's engineer believes to be the extension of the diorite dyke from the Croinor Pershing property. Rochette has 2,000,000 shares outstanding and 1,000,000 still in the treasury. A magnetometer survey of the property is now being carried out and this is to be followed by further diamond drilling. Previous development and drilling disclosed three parallel veins.

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Installation of the mining plant has been completed, mine workings dewatered and development work commenced on the 300-foot level at Starratt-Olsen Gold Mines, in the Red Lake area. Work will be started on the 175-foot horizon immediately re-laying of tracks in the present drifts has been finished. Diamond drilling is also proposed from the underground workings to explore a considerable length of the footwall tuff zone still unexplored from the east end of the ore zone indicated by surface drilling to the east property boundary. About 600 feet of drifting southwest will be necessary to reach the area where diamond drilling indicated promising ore possibilities.

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Tasmaque Gold Mines Limited

•

A new map of Red Lake will be mailed on request.

No study of risk in the realm of finance would be complete without reference to Insurance, not to raise a question of the soundness or worth of that great institution, but to draw attention to something as interesting as the atomic bomb.

Both draw their power from comparable atoms. Several centuries ago a group of men had a vision based on the monetary risks involved in speculating on the life-span of a man, a minute atom of human society, or on a ship, braving the hazards of the seas.

The first and paramount need was a measure of risk appraisal, and, over the centuries, experience and study have produced a yard-stick of such accuracy that it is possible for a modern Insurance company to say with complete confidence, that a given dollar guarantees the protection and benefits described in the policy.

The connection between insurance and mining may seem very remote, but to both, the problems of risk appraisal are of great importance.

When Canadian mining, in the first years of this century, started its career of phenomenal progress it had few known factors to serve as guides for the mine-finder, or investor, but as time went on, aided by scientific instruments, knowledge was accumulated and subjected to intense study. Out of this came a 'yard-stick' of sufficient usefulness that the more experienced prospectors and engineers are able to reach the goal of discovery more swiftly and accurately. Investors who are outstandingly successful are usually associated with, or deal with those who know how to use the 'yard-stick' to best advantage.

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Atom Bomb Alters Role Of Aircraft In War

By OLIVER STEWART

If developments heralded by the atom bomb carry on in the direction indicated, Mr. Stewart says, the air force as we know it will become obsolete.

Implications now are that within five to ten years it will be possible to develop a weapon combining rockets and the atom bomb which will have a range of three to four thousand miles.

The writer will be well known to our regular readers as a student of welfare.

THE Atom Bomb will influence the organization and equipment of all military forces; but most of all the air forces. Bombs made air forces. The value of air forces for reconnaissance and gun spotting would not alone have been enough to cause them to be fostered as they have been. It was the bomb that conferred military prestige upon the aircraft.

If bombs made air forces, Atom Bombs might be expected to multiply them. The Atom Bomb steps up not only the explosive power, but also the range. If an increase in aircraft performance is allowed for since 1938, when the record was established, a range with an Atom Bomb of 7000 miles, or a radius of action of over 3000 miles, may be postulated for the moment.

As bombs made air forces, so Atom Bombs might multiply the power of air forces. And if that occurred, not only would it be necessary for whoever is allowed to retain air power to build new, better and bigger bombers; but it would also be necessary for that authority to build new, faster, quicker-climbing interceptor fighters. The result would be an air force on the 1939-1945 pattern, but with greater striking power.

That, however, is forgetting our friends, V1 and V2, the automatic flying bomb and the rocket.

We do not know the conditions governing the use of the Atom Bomb; but we do know that it can be handled in an ordinary aircraft. It may therefore be inferred that the Atom Bomb could also be used as the warhead of V1.

V1 is an ordinary aircraft except that it carries no crew and—in the German pattern—was driven by an impulse duct engine of astonishing simplicity. V1—again as the Germans used it—was too slow and too stereotyped in behavior.

A faster V1 with the power to vary its course and height on the way to the target might be used for sending Atom Bombs against the enemy.

Combination

More dangerous, however, would be the combination of the Atom Bomb and the V2 rocket. No means of intercepting the rocket has yet been discovered. The only answer to it, as Lord Vansittart pointed out in the house of Lords in Britain recently, is the infantryman occupying the launching site.

Whether the Atom Bomb could be used as the warhead of a rocket does not emerge from official statements. V2 gets hot on its way down through the atmosphere, for at the top of its travel it is moving at 3600 miles an hour, and it begins its descent at about that speed. But the acceleration of V2 would not set off an Atom Bomb, for it is no greater than the acceleration to which an aircraft is subjected in a moderately quick turn.

Atom Bombs and rockets combined appear, from what is so far known of them, to be capable of developing into the most powerful of all weapons. Variations of them, such as special rocket-launched, high-level gliders, can be visualized. Range which was restricted to about four times the greatest height—about 260 miles—in the German rocket, can be put up as the weight of the warhead goes down. There are also other means of putting up the range.

The implications are that it will be possible to develop within five to ten years a weapon which could strike at ranges of three to four thousand miles, with an explosive power somewhat greater than that seen in the Atom Bomb attacks on Japan.

So the scientific workers are setting the stage for the war of hemispheres. Of course, they will try and turn nuclear fission to peaceful purposes like butter making, but how much easier it always seems to be to develop the lethal side of these new inventions—and how much more dramatic are the results.

If the sort of developments I have mentioned occur, the air force as we know it will become obsolete. Its bombers and its fighters would no longer be effective. It would not be needed for reconnaissance purposes even, for such reconnaissance as is required for total attack could be done with the aid of a school atlas.

Tactical attack would no longer be needed, for an area to be occupied would first be blasted and sterilized by heat. There would not even be a sparrow to oppose the occupying forces.

There is, however, one field in which the aircraft, so far as can be foreseen, will remain militarily useful and that is the field of carrying. As a carrying force it has a future no matter what new weapons are derived from the disintegration of the atom or the use of rockets or automatic devices.

Company Reports

Silverwood Dairies

AT THE annual meeting of Silverwood Dairies Limited, held in London, Ont., the shareholders sanctioned an increase in the board of directors from eleven to fourteen and the following new directors were elected, all officials of Silverwood Western Dairies Limited: J. A. Caulder, president and managing director; R. A. Daly, vice-president and treasurer, and H. G. Stapells, K.C., vice-president.

The shareholders approved the purchase for redemption of the company's outstanding preference shares and payment therefor by the issue and allotment to the vendors of fully paid-up and non-assessable common shares.

Reports presented showed that operating earnings were reasonably well maintained in 1944 and so far in this year have shown an improvement. The required replacement of certain equipment and plant rehabilitation, accompanied by an improvement in manpower conditions and return to normal peacetime operation, will, it was stated, rapidly expand production to satisfy the consumer demand.

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LUMBER is one reason why

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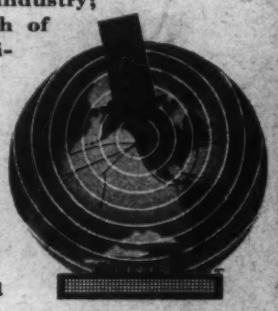
Lumbering is the most important industry in the Province. Facilities are well established to speed up every operation from forest to finished article. In 1944, production of Douglas Fir, Cedar, Hemlock and Spruce amounted to $146,161,000. There are vast reserves of raw material . . . *cheap hydro-electric power* on Pacific tide-water . . . ample manpower . . . adequate transportation by water, rail, road . . . excellent factory sites.

As with lumber, so British Columbia offers a bright future for many another business! You benefit by all the advantages of rich natural resources in metals, coal, oil, fisheries, varied year-round crops. You enjoy the finest climate in Canada.

Remember, too, that British Columbia is Canada's Pacific stepping-stone to China, India, Russia, South Africa, Australia and South America . . . millions of customers for the modern products of Canadian industry; and B.C. is within easy reach of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, a prosperous growing domestic market of some 3,250,000 people.



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